The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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LONDON TIMES' NEWS AND VIEWS

Editorially Points to New Proof of the Friendly Attitude of the United States.

BRITISH LOSS AT MODDER.

Fearful Sacrifice of Life Owing to Skill of Boer Generals, Who Are Driven Away.

ENEMY IN FORCE AT COLENSO

The Times' LONDON.

TUESDAY (4 A. M.), DECEMBER 5.

[By cable to THE TRIBUNE.]

The Times, in its editorial leader this morning, says:

"The dispatch of Adelbert S. Hay, son of the Secretary of State, as the American representative at Pretoria is significant proof of the genuine interest in the welfare of the British prisoners felt by President McKinley's government. It will doubtless prove advantageous to the brave men who had the misfortune to fall into the enemy's hands."

Comment on Modder Fight.

Referring to the Modder River battle, the Times editorially says:

"Our correspondent's statement that the Boer position was semi-circular, so that the British advance upon the center was enfiladed from both sides, accounts for the heavy losses sustained by our troops. A frontal attack upon an enemy so posted and also strongly intrenched and concealed, as Methuen reported after the action, was a daring operation and only justifiable on the score of necessity. It is plain from General Methuen's message he was alive to the perilous character of the movement. He explained that outflanking was impossible, because the river was full. The fact that our troops compelled an enemy superior in numbers to abandon such a position by the dint of sheer hard fighting is a splendid proof of the unsurpassed qualities of the British soldier, but while victories solely by the exercise of those qualities are indeed magnificent, they are not war. They fill us with pride, but it is pride not unmingled with regrets at the persistent perversity of circumstances which apparently prevent us from obtaining equal or greater results by processes savoring a little of military science, of which we hear so much.

"Our correspondent says night fell on an undecided victory, but General Cronje evidently thought it had been quite decided enough. Cronje's retreat, we are told, is supposed to indicate in his opinion that the struggle was hopeless. It by no means follows that he may not make an inconvenient use of the force still at his disposal. Spytfontein is a strong position, though it has its drawbacks from the Boer point of view, and we may need great vigilance to preserve intact our long line of communications with the Cape.

The Times this morning publishes the following from its special correspondents:

Belated News from Mafeking.

MAFEKING, Nov. 22.—The enemy upon the west side of town made a show of attacking our advanced trenches today noon. After a few shells were fired the Boers evacuated their position, setting fire to the native huts. There were few casualties among the natives in Staadt through wild, high firing on the part of the enemy. Since the Boers broke up their laager only a small force of the enemy is left on the western side and they are entirely devoid of artillery support. The Boers, however, attempted to shell Major Godley and the trenches on the western outposts from an emplacement of big guns on the southeast of town. The shells fell within a few feet of our outposts.

The enemy's seven-pounders and quick-firing Krupps have a range of 5,000 yards, and consequently the bombardment is proceeding from that distance. Since our guns carry only 2,000 yards we continue in enforced idleness and sit tight as the bombardment progresses. The significance of the dynamite mines which surround our position cannot be underestimated. Had the Boers any trustworthy information of the whereabouts of the mines the town would probably have been stormed weeks ago.

Riesle's Hotel was struck by a 100-pound shell for the seventh time. Riesle is President of the local South African association and courted the animosity of the Boers before the siege began. He has received many threatening letters, and the threats are now being executed.

Smart Piece of Work.

STERKSTROM, Nov. 29.—A smart piece of work was done today. General Gatacre concentrated a force at Molteno, commandered five trains, and took to camp 1,000 bags of flour and wheat, which were in danger of being taken by the Boers.

Gatacre Visits Advance Post.

PUTTER'S KRAAL, Nov. 29.—General Gatacre visited an advanced post at Bushman's Hoek yesterday. There is no further information of the enemy's movements.

Boers' Strong Position at Colenso.

FREERE CAMP, Nov. 29.—The Boer camp at Colenso is visible from Chieveley. Their position is strong and it will be difficult for direct front attack. Heavy firing at Ladysmith was heard today

Russian Red Cross for Boers.

ST. PETERSBURG (Monday)—The Russian Red Cross society, with the consent of the Dowager Empress, recently asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs to convey to the

(Continued on third page.)

SUMMARY OF The Daily Tribune.

WASHINGTON.

Bill proposed by Republican members of Senate Finance committee provides for gold standard, reserve fund of $150,000,000, and redemption of Treasury notes. Bonds may be refunded with interest payable in gold. Banks may issue notes to par value of bonds, with ½ per cent annual tax on circulation.

Objection to swearing in of Roberts was made by Tayler on ground of polygamy. Resolution offered for reference of his case to a special committee. Vote today. Certain to be barred.

All Senators except Quay were sworn in, his case being referred to a committee. After Clark of Montana took the oath protest was made by his Republican colleague.

B. F. Caldwell wrote longer autobiography for Congressional Directory than did any other Illinois member. Noonan wrote of his modesty.

Secretary Gage estimates government's expenses for 1901 at $631,081,904, an increase of $34,235,024 over present fiscal year.

Senate transacted only necessary business and adjourned in memory of Hobart.

House elected Henderson Speaker and adopted Reed rules by a party vote.

Senate Republicans caucus today on reorganization.

Hanna shipping bill introduced in House.

President's message to be read today.

LOCAL.

City Council received life-size portrait of Chief Swenie; made plan to buy drainage canal water power a special order; received acceptance of Grand Trunk track elevation ordinance; extended Archer avenue car line; ordered certain viaducts repaired at railroads' expense; voted Hull House free water for a skating rink.

Wabash suburban train crashed into Thirty-first trolley car at Western Indiana crossing, and eleven persons were hurt. Motorman Charles Shaw died later from his hurts, and Charles Relman is not expected to survive. Three arrests.

The Civil Service Reform association proposes to investigate the report that Inspector Heidelmeier took up contributions and lay matter before grand jury if possible.

Health Inspector obtained warrants for the Salvation Army, Volunteers of America, and eight other lodging-house keepers, charging overcrowding and bad sanitation.

Chairman Raymer intimated special tunnel commission would recommend that Union Traction company be compelled to lower tunnels or abandon their use.

Fireman John Bohanan killed, John Dolan hurt, and $50,000 damage done by a fire at Twenty-first and Loomis streets.

Alderman Fowler filed charges against West Lake street pavement. Six inspectors suspended.

Combination Investment company that claimed to have "inside tips" failed.

Pollak-Virag device will be used to transmit long business letters at low rates.

Chicago pie-eaters say the sanitary pie is an old dish.

J. A. Johnson appointed County Attorney.

Dead tracks down-town to be removed.

One inch of snow fell yesterday.

Wesley Hospital bazaar opened.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

Supreme Court decided Addystone combination of pipe manufacturers contrary to law as in restraint of trade. Concerns' agreement on division of territory and not to bid against each other held illegal.—Lawyers say decision does not apply to combinations now in existence.

Wall street believes Congress and State Legislatures will attempt to regulate industrial combinations.

Wall street brokers laughed at Yerkes' assertion about idiocy of speculation in New York.

Brick handlers and loaders formed union to affiliate with brickmakers.

Commercial Cable company will lay another wire under the Atlantic.

Judge Kohlsaat decided $2 switching charge not exorbitant.

Evanston will have a national bank, with $100,000 capital.

American Book company bought Harpers' school books.

Strike of 3,000 weavers in Silesia.

FOREIGN.

To a man who claimed to be a "German-American" Kaiser said Germans naturalized in America became Americans.

Possible that Hohenlohe will keep his pledge to annul restrictions on freedom of German political organizations.

German Reichstag debated bill for coinage of silver thalers. Claimed it is uncalled for concession to bimetallists.

Finnish newspapers to organize mutual insurance company for protection against losses by Russian censorship.

Lockroy, former French Marine Minister, published book urging navy as large as England's.

Mattino of Rome declared Chamberlain's growing influence threatens Franco-British war.

French ministry ordered that all publications insulting Victoria be seized by police.

Pope grows daily weaker. Physicians oppose his celebration of New Year's mass.

Cologne Gazette said Germany wants no alliance with England and America.

Russian press disgruntled by Sultan's concession to Germany in Asia Minor.

Russian journals urge Czar to station strong military force at Cabool.

French Senate discussed commercial treaty with America.

British armored cruiser Cressy launched.

Sultan gave Von Bülow a decoration.

Dr. Franz Smolta, Polish leader, died.

BOER-BRITISH WAR.

Siege of Ladysmith is reported closer. Boers have 10,000 men there, and 15,000 at Colenso.

Cronje has withdrawn most of his men from the siege of Mafeking.

Reported Lord Roberts will supersede Buller in command.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Young's troops at Santa Cruz expect to capture Aguinaldo in Benguet Pass.

POLITICS.

Democratic County committee reelected Chairman Gahan and Secretary Burke, and authorized them to appoint and manage a committee that will give them control of the local machine.

Kentucky Election Commissioners reached Harrison County in canvassing returns. Act today on contested counties.

New York politicians want Cornelius N. Bliss nominated for Vice President.

DOMESTIC.

Dr. de Costa, being married, cannot become a priest. He will work in New York's Chinatown.

Miller of Franklin Syndicate reported to have been arrested at Montreal.

Milwaukee Council did not act on franchise extension.

Opening address to jury in Molineux trial.

SPORTING.

Chicago may play Kennedy at end in Wisconsin game.

Western horses won at New Orleans.

Erne-O'Brien fight ended in a draw.

Louisville ball club is for sale.

PIPE TRUST IS ILLEGAL.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT DECIDES ADDYSTONE CASE.

Justice Peckham Declares Combination Formed by Six Manufacturing Companies to Divide Territory and Restrict Competition to Be Direct Violation of Sherman Law — May Lead to Further Applications of the Law to Similar Trusts.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—In the Supreme Court today a decision was handed down by Justice Peckham in the celebrated Addystone pipe case, as a result of which it is believed extensive prosecutions against other trusts will probably be instituted in the United States courts under the direction of the Attorney General.

The case was brought under the Sherman anti-trust law against six corporations manufacturing water and gas pipes, which were organized into a trust and proceeded to parcel out territory in such a way as to crush all competition. It was charged that such a combination was in violation of the anti-trust law, and that that law was fully justified by the constitutional provision permitting Congress to regulate interstate commerce.

What Court Decides.

The Supreme Court decides that the Sherman law applies to corporations and individuals, and in this way a precedent is established for the prosecution of all trusts which do business in more than one State. The power of Congress to declare unlawful combinations which tend to restrict trade between the States, whether operated by corporations or individuals, is fully sustained.

The decision has been looked for with the utmost eagerness because of this fact, and lawyers are generally agreed this action of the Supreme Court will be followed by radical anti-trust suits instituted by the Department of Justice.

The decisions of the Supreme Court have almost uniformly been hostile to the trusts, and as these corporations made their last stand on the Addystone case it is the general opinion that their power for evil can be greatly restricted if not destroyed, provided the law officers of the government merely do their duty.

Justice Peckham's Review.

In reviewing the case Justice Peckham said that it had been brought under the anti-trust act of 1890, and that an injunction was asked to enjoin the six corporations engaged in the manufacture of water and gas pipe, which composed the combination, from continuing to do business under the agreement by which they had divided the territory of the United States among themselves, and by which they had arranged to fix prices.

Under this agreement the members of the combination provided for auctioning off the right to make bids for supplying with pipe cities not in allotted territory, the successful bidder to meet no opposition from other members of the trust, or, if other bids were made, none of them should be higher than that of the company to which the award had been made by the combination.

In cases in which bids were asked in territory allotted to members of the combination the agreement was that no bids should be made except under the supervision of the company in charge of that territory under the agreement.

Trial Court Decision Reversed.

The charge was that such a combination was a violation of the clause of the constitution regulating interstate commerce. The district court in which the case was first heard refused to take this view of it, but it was reversed by the Court of Appeals of the Sixth Circuit, which held the combination to be antagonistic to the constitution, ordering the issuance of the injunction prayed for. This latter decision was affirmed by the action today of the Supreme Court, with a modification that the decision should be construed as applying to interstate commerce only.

There were two questions before the court in connection with the case.

The first was whether the constitutional clause for the regulation of interstate commerce applied to individuals and to corporations, and the second, whether, if the clause should be found to so apply, the combination is a regulation of interstate commerce.

The court held that the constitutional clause did apply to individuals and corporations, and that the agreement does by its provisions restrict and restrain commerce between the States. Hence the agreement was decided to be void as applying to interstate business and the injunction sustained.

Companies in Combine.

The six companies composing the combination affected were the Addystone Pipe and Steel company of Cincinnati, Dennis Long & Co. of Louisville, the Howard-Harrison Iron company of Bessemer, Ala., the Anniston Pipe and Foundry company of Anniston, Ala., the South Pittsburg pipe works of South Pittsburg, Tenn., and the Chattanooga foundry and pipe works of Chattanooga, Tenn.

Their agreement provided that there should be no competition between the companies in thirty-six States in the manufacture and sale of cast iron pipe.

The case was brought and first tried in the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee.

Passing upon the objection that the constitutional provision could not be held applicable to individuals Justice Peckham said:

"We conclude that the plain language of the grant to Congress on power to regulate commerce among the several States includes power to legislate upon the subject of these contracts in respect to interstate or foreign commerce which directly offset and regulate that commerce, and we can find no reasonable ground for asserting that the constitutional provision as to the liberty of the individual limits the extent of that power as claimed by the appellants. We therefore think the appellants have failed in their contention upon this branch of the subject."

Plain Restraint of Trade.

Further on the opinion held that "the direct and immediate result of the combination was necessarily a restraint upon interstate commerce in respect of articles manufactured by any of the parties to it to be transported beyond the State in which they were made.

"The defendants, by reason of this combination and agreement, could only send their goods out of the State upon the terms and pursuant to the provisions of such combination. Was not this a direct restraint upon interstate commerce in those goods?

"If dealers in any commodity agreed among themselves that any particular territory bounded by State lines should be furnished with such commodity by certain members only of the combination and the others would abstain from business in that territory would not such agreement be regarded as one in restraint of interstate trade? If the price of the commodity was thereby enhanced (as it necessarily would

(Continued on second page.)

ATTACK ON THE NEW TREATY.

Member of French Senate Opposes Commercial Agreement with the United States, but Is Voted Down.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

PARIS, Dec. 4.—In the Senate today Armand Fresneau asked an opportunity to question the government upon the conditions under which the Franco-American commercial treaty were signed in July. He said the signatures of the French government had been given before such interested parties as the Chamber of Commerce, the merchant syndicates, and the agricultural associations had any means of knowing anything about the treaty.

Senator Fresneau wanted an immediate discussion of the question as to whether the government had the right to make treaties, also to accord minimum tariffs in exchange for corresponding concessions without allowing interested parties an opportunity to present their objections. He asked the Senate to adjourn the examination of the treaty until those interested had presented their objections.

M. Millerand, Minister of Commerce, replied that Senator Fresneau would be amply satisfied, as the treaty would be communicated to the Chambers of Commerce and to the agriculture associations, but insisted that a discussion of the question was not urgent.

Senator Fresneau again questioned the right of the Ministers to adopt resolutions which affected the interests of million of capital, and renewed his demand for immediate discussion. A majority of the Senate voted against him, and the question was postponed.

MAID TELLS OF MRS. O'NEILL.

Myra Blanchard Testifies to Transfer to Save Property from Creditors Before Departure for Paris to Stay.

Myra Blanchard, formerly employed by Mrs. Henry O'Neill as maid, testified yesterday that previous to Mrs. O'Neill's departure from Chicago she transferred her property for fear creditors would attach it, and said she was going to Paris, never to return.

The testimony was given before Judge Louis Wilfred Sicott of Montreal, who came as commissioner to take depositions for the Court of Queen's Bench, in which the case of the former barley king's wife is pending. Proceedings were held in the office of Ringer & Wilhartz, attorneys for the creditors of Mrs. O'Neill.

Myra Blanchard said Mrs. O'Neill engaged four rooms at the Auditorium Annex, three of which were used as living rooms and one as a warehouse for goods she had purchased of Chicago merchants.

Witness said Mrs. O'Neill had in her presence signed a bill of sale for most of her property, turning it over to G. Frank Gibney to save it from her creditors. The goods were sent to the Lexington Hotel, where Mr. Gibney was, and later to Baltimore. Witness told about Mrs. O'Neill's jewelry box. She sent it to the hotel office, but was requested to remove it, the clerk saying: "If we ever lost it there wouldn't be money enough in the house to pay for it."

REPORTED ARREST OF MILLER.

Franklin Syndicate Operator Traced from Brooklyn to Toronto and Thence to Montreal.

News of the arrest at Montreal of William F. Miller of the Franklin syndicate of Brooklyn, N. Y., was received in Chicago yesterday by F. Wayland Brown, assistant manager of the Mooney & Boland Detective agency. It came in a message from W. J. Sutherland, manager of the Western branch of the agency, saying that Miller had been caught, and would be taken back to New York.

For the last week detectives have been in the East working on the case. They traced Miller from Brooklyn to Toronto, and then to Montreal, where, according to the report, he was arrested as he was about to start for Europe.

"Though we have not yet received details of the capture," said Assistant Manager Brown, "it is a satisfaction to know that Miller is under arrest. He will be taken back to New York to answer the charges against him. If he refuses to return without extradition papers, the steps necessary to procure them will be taken."

THINKS HE HAS AGUINALDO.

New York Copper Man Arrests a Suspicious Traveler and Takes Him to Vancouver.

Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—A man is under arrest here on suspicion of being Aguinaldo. Harry Treat, the New York copper man, while on his steamer on Sunday, fell in with several passengers who had just debarked from a China steamer and asked for passage to the main land. One of them bore a startling resemblance to Aguinaldo, and the copper man promptly had him placed under lock and key until his vessel arrived at Vancouver, when he handed him over to the police for examination.

Mr. Treat is persistent in his claim that he has captured Aguinaldo.

RAID ILLICIT BUTTERINE PLANT.

Two Men Arrested and Outfit Found in a Basement in East Sixty-third Street Seized.

In a dark basement at 282-284 East Sixty-third street government officers and police from the Woodlawn Station yesterday unearthed a complete outfit for manufacturing oleomargarine, and arrested Philemon Berry and Hugh B. Cameron, who were at work in the illicit plant. The basement was filled with tubs, barrels, and butterine presses, and other paraphernalia used in the manufacture of oleomargarine, and these were confiscated. The two men were held to the Federal grand jury in $1,000 bonds each. As manufacturers of oleomargarine they were liable to a revenue tax of $600 a year, which had not been paid. It is said the factory has been in operation a year and a half, and that the men did a large business with Hyde Park grocers.

GERMANY NOW IN CAROLINES.

Spaniards Reach Manila and Tell of the Occupation of the Islands.

MANILA, Dec. 4.—The Spanish transport Aliva and the gunboats Villalobos and Quios, with the Spanish garrison and civilians of the Caroline Islands, arrived here today. They report that the German Governors of the islands, who arrived on the warship Jaguar, occupied Yap on Nov. 3, Pelpan on Nov. 16, and Ponape on Oct. 3. They garrisoned the places with fifteen men each. The Spanish Governors of Yap and Ponape said they considered the small German garrisons in danger from the natives.

DEATH AT GRADE CROSSING

WABASH TRAIN CRASHES INTO A LOADED TROLLEY CAR.

Eleven Persons Injured in Wreck at Thirty-first Street and Western Indiana Tracks—One Dies Later from His Hurts and Another Is Not Expected to Survive—Gates Are Raised, but Railroad Officials Blame Traction Men—Three Arrests.

Electric car No. 1,630 of the Chicago City railway company was struck by a Wabash railroad passenger engine at the Thirty-first street crossing of the Western Indiana tracks at 5:45 o'clock last evening. The car was heavily loaded, and eleven persons were injured, one of whom died four hours later and another of whom is not expected to live.

The Dead.

SHAW, CHARLES, motorman on electric car, 2948 Archer avenue; right arm badly crushed, cut on right side of face and neck, and severe internal injuries; taken to Mercy Hospital; died at 10 p. m.

The Fatally Injured.

Reiman, Charles, tailor, 610 Blue Island avenue; left foot cut off at instep and internal injuries; taken to Mercy Hospital, where it was said he would die.

Others Injured

Lohr, Annie, 18 years old, 2485 Thirty-eighth place; left shoulder bruised; taken home.
Lohr, Frankie, 20 years old, 2845 Thirty-eighth place; left leg sprained and bruised; taken home.
Lumk, Frank, 3011 Keely street; slightly bruised; taken home.
Martin, Mrs. Bertha, 3113 Wall street; right knee-cap torn off and bruised about body; taken home.
O'Connor, Frank, 17 years old, 6012 Wentworth avenue; left ankle sprained; taken home.
Pariak, Anastasia, 17 years old, 3156 Muspratt street; back badly sprained; taken home.
Pariak, Mary, 14 years old, 3156 Muspratt street; scalp wound and left leg sprained; taken home.
Pale, Frank, 3201 South Morgan street; bruised about arms and legs; taken home.
Shaw, George, 4032 Emerald avenue, employed in Paris laundry; scalp wound on right side of head and internal injuries; taken home in police ambulance.

Mrs. Shaw, wife of the motorman, was taken in a cab at a gallop to the hospital, reaching there only in time to see her husband die.

Story of the Accident.

The electric car, in which were about twenty-five passengers, was in charge of Conductor Patrick Maher, 583 Thirty-seventh street, and Motorman Charles Shaw. It was west-bound. As it reached the east side of the railroad crossing it was stopped, and Conductor Maher took his lantern and walked upon the railroad tracks to see if the crossing was clear. At the time both the gates were up, and the headlight of the Wabash train could be seen coming from the north, two blocks away.

Thinking there was plenty of time for the car to clear the crossing Conductor Maher swung his lantern as a signal for Motorman Shaw to come ahead. The car started ahead, and was two-thirds of the way over the crossing when it suddenly came to a standstill on the track on which the passenger train was approaching at full speed.

According to the best information obtainable the trolley jumped from the wire, stopping the car and putting out the lights. The passengers saw the glare of the headlight of the swift train, and were terror-stricken as they realized their danger. There was a wild scramble to escape from the car, and many passengers succeeded in fighting their way to the platforms and jumped to safety before the crash came.

Crashes into the Car.

Others were not so fortunate, and the shrieks of men and women were drowned in the crash as the engine struck the trolley car full in the middle. Engineer C. L. Fryant, in charge of the Wabash engine, saw the danger and exerted every effort to bring his train to a standstill. But for this there must have been greater loss of life, as at the time the collision occurred the speed of the train had been greatly diminished. As it was the engine struck the car with sufficient force to lift it bodily from the tracks and throw it a distance of twenty feet, almost demolishing it. Motorman Shaw, who stuck bravely to his post, was caught in the wreckage and sustained the injuries from which he died later.

Immediately after the accident Flagman Patrick Henry, 684 Thirty-first street; Towerman Guthro Fuller, 3020 Wentworth avenue; and Policeman Patrick O'Hagan, all on duty at the crossing, hurried to the assistance of the injured passengers and motorman. The passenger train was stopped, and members of the crew also rendered aid to the injured. A dozen patrol wagons were called, and Patrol Sergeant Mulcahy of the Twenty-second Street Station, who was soon on the scene of the accident, took charge of the work of rescue.

Within a few minutes after the accident occurred the injured passengers were carried either to homes in the immediate vicinity or to drug stores nearby. Every available physician was called and soon the less seriously hurt victims of the collision were relieved of their suffering.

When Towerman Guthro Fuller, who was probably the first person to realize the dangerous position of the car, full of people, shouted to Conductor Maher, the passengers first learned that a train was bearing down on them.

Three Men in Custody.

Conductor Maher of the electric car was taken into custody and removed to the Thirty-fifth Street Station, where he will be held until a thorough investigation as to the responsibility for the accident can be made. Flagman Henry and Towerman Fuller disappeared from the scene of the wreck, but later went to the Thirty-fifth Street Station, where they were held with Maher.

The Wabash passenger train crew was: Conductor W. W. Hogle, Engineer C. L. Fryant, and Fireman J. H. Helms. The train was in the suburban service, and after making its trip returned to the city late in the evening.

Statements by Prisoners.

Conductor Maher, in his sworn statement, said: "I signaled to my motorman to go ahead because I believed that the train that was approaching from the north was fully two blocks away. Neither the towerman nor the flagman tried to stop the car, and as far as I could see no attempt was made to close the gates."

Towerman Fuller, in his sworn statement, said substantially: "I did not close the gates as a beer wagon was crossing the tracks going east and it was necessary that the wagon should get off of the tracks. One of the cars that were crossing the tracks was safely across, but I saw that the other would not be able to get over safely and I tried to warn the motorman by whistling, but he paid no attention to me."

Flagman Henry said in his affidavit: "I saw that car 1630 could not cross the tracks and I yelled at the motorman and waved my red lantern at him to stop the car. I did not try to attract the conductor's attention, as he had already crossed the Wabash tracks. At the time that the accident took place a beer wagon was crossing the tracks towards the east."

Conductor Maher said that he did not notice a beer wagon on the tracks.

Officials of the Western Indiana railroad company said that a passenger threw the trolley off the wire to stop the car.

BULLER MAY BE SUPERSEDED.

Reported in London Lord Roberts Will Take Command of British Forces in South Africa.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Dec. 4.—It is reported here that the military authorities of Great Britain are almost in a funk. Following the ordering out of 10,000 fresh men comes the rumor that Lord Roberts will be ordered to Cape Town to take chief command of all British forces in south Africa, superseding General Buller. Military experts think the latter has his hands full with the Natal situation, while Generals Gatacre, French, and Methuen are operating almost as independent commanders. Continental critics insist that the Boer tactics will land Methuen in Kimberley so weakened that he will not be able to move towards Bloemfontein or Pretoria, because the lines behind him will be cut by Boer raiders. The same authorities declare that the Free-Staters can hold Generals French and Gatacre safe, while all the remaining Boers will check General Buller at the Tugela River and eventually wear out General White at Ladysmith. It is said now that 500 Boers only fought Methuen at Gras Pan, that the force he defeated at Belmont retreated into the Orange Free State, and that the troops at Modder River were entirely fresh commandos from the Transvaal.

The numbers and mobility of the Boers is a source of constant surprise and anxiety to British authorities, and the entire British public, from royalty to the lower classes, is plunged in amazement and grief at the frightful losses in battle. The Queen now goes about her daily functions with red eyes and is reported to weep and bemoan the deaths of her soldiers and the horrible ravages of the war. The Princess of Wales, in private, expresses her horror of the war and the terrible suffering and pain brought upon the British.

The War office is constantly besieged by members of the nobility seeking information of relatives at the front. One Duchess refuses to read any telegrams sent her, for fear of receiving the worst news of her sons, cousins, nephews, or other members of the family at the front.

Representatives of the French and German newspapers were barred out of the press lobby at the War office today. No foreigners will be allowed about the building during the continuance of the war.

MAKE BIG DEAL WITH HARPERS.

American Book Company Buys the Firm's List of School and College Publications.

The American Book company of New York and Chicago completed negotiations yesterday by which the entire publication of the Harper Bros.' college and high school textbooks is transferred. The list of these publications comprises 450 works, and includes the complete classical series of Greek and Roman literature, grammars, and dictionaries. The deal will go into effect at once, and the American company expects to be turning out the books from their own presses by Jan. 1. Charles J. Barnes, Chicago representative of the firm, said that he had not heard the magnitude of the purchase, but that it undoubtedly would be covered by an amount of five figures. Books in stock, plates, and the contracts for books yet unwritten are included.

M. M. SMITH SERIOUSLY HURT.

Thill on Wagon Drawn by Runaway Horse Strikes Him—Mrs. J. H. Palmerton Knocked Down.

M. M. Smith, 1322 Central street, North Evanston, was seriously injured in a runaway accident last evening at Clark and Lake streets. A horse belonging to H. Wennersten, 1006 Seminary avenue, ran away, starting in Lake street, between Clark and La Salle. When crossing Clark street the thills on the wagon struck Mr. Smith near the right temple. He was unconscious, and was removed to the County Hospital. Mrs. J. H. Palmerton, 736 Winona street, was knocked down, and received several bruises on the body, but she was able to go to her residence without assistance. Policeman L. F. Shane caught the horse.

ORDERS QUARANTINE IN DIXON.

Dr. J. A. Egan of the State Board of Health Takes Steps to Eradicate Smallpox.

Dr. J. A. Egan, Secretary of the State Board of Health, has ordered that everybody in Dixon, Ill., having symptoms of smallpox be quarantined. The churches and the public halls have been closed, and public gatherings will not be permitted until the disease is wiped out. The railroad companies will not take any unvaccinated passenger at Dixon.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, TUESDAY, DEC. 5, 1899.

Weather predictions for the next 24 hours:
Generally fair weather Tuesday and Wednesday; warmer Wednesday.
Sun rises at 7:13; sets at 4:29.
Moon sets at 7:21 p. m.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES

Pages.
1 London Times' News and Views.
Declares Pipe Trust Illegal.
Fatal Grade Crossing Collision.
Congress Meets; Roberts Is Star.
2 Bars Out Utah Champion.
Await Crisis in Kentucky.
3 London Thinks Mafeking Safe.
France Takes the Hint.
Blow to Russian Trade.
Italy Sees War Ahead.
Kaiser Will Stay Out.
Czar's Move to Cabool.
Young's Luzon Force Advances.
4 Proceedings of the Council.
Erne and O'Brien Draw.
Changes in Chicago Eleven.
5 Molineux Trial Now On.
Fireman Killed by Falling Wall.
Civil Service Men After Heidelmeier
7 Gage Submits Figures.
Text of Currency Bill.
8 Dead Tracks to Be Removed.
Sanitary Pie an Ancient Dish.
10 Lodging-House Keepers Prosecuted
12 Forecasts Tunnel Report.

Pages.
5 Amusements.
5 Railroads.
6 Editorial.
7 Lake Marine.
7 Insurance.
8 Courts.
8 Fontenoy.
8 Society.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
CHERBOURG		K. W. der Gr.
NEW YORK	Friesland	

CONGRESS MEETS; ROBERTS IS STAR.

Pity Commingled with Firmness in Debarring Utah Member-Elect from House Privileges.

PARTIES ACT IN UNISON.

His Prima Facie Right to a Seat Will Be Brought Up for Formal Consideration Today.

STRONG FIGHT ON M. S. QUAY.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.

Pity and Firmness Commingled in Excluding Roberts.

Few men have achieved a position at once so prominent and so painful as that occupied by Brigham H. Roberts, the Utah polygamist, in the House of Representatives today. He knew he was to be debarred from his seat, but as he stood alone at the head of the aisle before the bar of the House and listened to two terrible arraignments, one from an Ohio Republican and another from an Arkansas Democrat, a great wave of pity spread over the House for this stalwart but friendless champion of a wicked idea. From the Speaker down, the members of the House treated Roberts with a tender severity which was apparent to all.

After the two protests had been made, when the Speaker directed him to stand aside temporarily until the other members had taken the oath, the severity of the proceeding caused a solemn hush in the House, which was scarcely broken by the voice of the accused Congressman, who asked that his rights be preserved so gently and in such broken accents as scarcely to be heard throughout the House.

Speaker Henderson rose to the situation like a man, and with the firm confidence of a stern but just Judge assured the Utah member that all his rights would be carefully guaranteed to him and that he would lose nothing by standing aside for the present, and avoiding a disorderly scene in the House. Not a member was shaken in his determination to rebuke the people of Utah, but the manly courtesy of the colleague thus suddenly halted, almost with uplifted hand, won for him the admiration of his judges.

Nothing was more noticeable about the whole scene than the way in which pity for the man was interwoven with downright hatred for his sentiment. The proceedings were simple and devoid of sensationalism and acrimony. When Roberts' name was called in the list of States Mr. Tayler of Ohio made a strong but temperate protest, which was backed up, as he said, by petitions from 7,000,000 people of the United States. He was followed by Mr. McRae of Arkansas, who is but just out of the hospital, and who shocked the members by his changed appearance, while at the same time they were fired with admiration for the part he played in spite of physical weakness which nearly brought him to the floor. The Utah applicant for a seat was then directed to stand aside, the members of the other States remaining were duly sworn, and then unanimous consent was readily given to have the question of his prima facie right to a seat considered tomorrow afternoon immediately after the reading of the President's message.

Members of Both Parties Oppose the Utah Man.

That he will be forbidden to take the oath at the present time is now almost certain. A few Democrats may stand out on the legal principles involved, but the great majority of them, now that the ice has been broken, will abstain from voting entirely or will vote with the Republicans to refer the case to a special committee with power to administer oaths and compel the attendance of witnesses. This means, of course, a long investigation, for it will be impossible to prove or disprove the charges of polygamy except after weeks of inquiry.

All the galleries of the House were packed to suffocation, and 10,000 people vainly sought for admittance. Nine out of ten of the spectators were women, and they included among their number the daughter of Mr. Roberts by his first and legal wife and Miss Helen Gould, who has contributed so much to the propaganda for the rebuke of the Utah polygamist. The proceedings were swept along in such a way, mingled with routine business, that few of the women realized exactly what was finally done, but even they were struck with the lonesomeness of the fine-looking man as he stood before the bar of the House, apparently without a friend on earth, in a strange city, and looked down upon by hundreds of brilliantly dressed women, who considered him a monster.

Miss Gould and Roberts' Daughter Witness the Scene.

Fears had been expressed that the people in the galleries might break all bounds and denounce Roberts or attack him in some way, but the proceedings in the House were handled with such skillfulness that those in the galleries hardly realized what was happening until it was all over.

Roberts had the privilege of voting for Speaker, as his name was on the official roll, and, like a good Democrat, he cast his ballot for Richardson of Tennessee, although knowing his candidate for Speaker would turn against him. His voting for Speaker upset the ideas of most of the women in the galleries, who seemed to believe it meant his seating as a member, being ignorant of the fact that the House chooses its presiding officer before the members are sworn in.

As he stood up before the bar of the House Roberts proved to be a striking replica of Senator Pritchard of North Carolina. By a curious coincidence, Pritchard himself came into the House and took a seat on the Republican side while Roberts was standing listening to the protest against him. The two men were as alike in facial appearance from a short distance as any twins, and they have already been mistaken for each other again and again. When he left the House to go back to the Senate Mr. Pritchard was made the object of scores of pointing fingers by people who supposed

Resemblance to Senator Pritchard.

it was Roberts giving up the fight in disgust.

Roberts Given a Seat.

Roberts' name was not called by the Clerk when the drawing of the seats was in progress. During the hour and a half which it took to assign the members to the places which they will occupy during the session the man from Utah was pacing uneasily up and down the space behind the screens at the rear of the seats. When the Clerk told the Speaker that all the white balls used in selecting the seats had been drawn from the box. Colonel Henderson inquired if every one had secured a seat. Mr. Roberts, who had almost lost his voice, addressed the chair, and said he had not been cared for. The Speaker said that if there was no objection the member from Utah would be permitted to choose the seat which was not occupied. This was located directly in front of Representative Hepburn of Iowa, in the "Cherokee strip." As Mr. Roberts took his seat the ghastly pallor of his face gave way to a perceptible blush, and for the first time during the day his countenance relaxed into a smile.

Henderson Escorted by Richardson.

Aside from the Roberts case the proceedings in organizing the House were of the usual character. It was a pretty scene, however, after Colonel Henderson had been elected Speaker when he was escorted to the chair on the arm of his principal opponent—Richardson of Tennessee. The old crippled soldier from Iowa, leaning heavily upon his cane, clasped in an affectionate manner the arm of the former confederate veteran. Both entered the army as mere boys, fought against each other for years, and then walked together to the Speaker's chair under the broad folds of the Stars and Stripes, opponents still but friends as well.

New Senators Fit for Football Team.

It was a magnificent body of men that was sworn in as members of the Senate today. Most of them were 6 feet tall and built in proportion to their stature. Some one in the gallery remarked that they would make an excellent football team, as each of them weighed close to 200 pounds. Senator Quarles of Wisconsin is easily the best looking of the new lawmakers, being fully 6 feet tall, straight as an arrow, and well proportioned. He has a well-shaped head, which is covered with heavy brown hair just beginning to turn gray. He has a frank face and a flowing mustache, which is a perfect match for his hair. He is dignified in bearing, made an excellent impression on his colleagues, and bids fair to make many friends in the Senate. The junior Senator from Wisconsin was escorted to the desk of the presiding officer by his colleague, Senator Spooner. He wore a gray frock coat and, like the other newcomers, had his large bouquet of flowers.

If Congress follows the advice of the ordnance officers Rock Island Arsenal will be made one of the best factories of its kind in the country. Estimates have been submitted for $25,000 for two sets of officers' quarters, $19,500 for a hospital, $22,000 for stables, $15,000 for general care, $15,000 for machine shop and fixtures, $33,000 to begin work on a storehouse, $11,000 for an artillery shed, and $12,500 for the new bridge, making a total of $97,700 to be spent in improvements about the arsenal.

Chilly Treatment of Depew.

Senator Depew of New York seemed to be lonesome today in the Senate and little attention was paid to him except by his colleague, Senator Platt, who took the new Senator under his protecting care.

The big New-Yorker, like other great men who have been sent to Congress, seemed to be dwarfed by the preponderance of distinguished statesmen. He was escorted to the Vice President's desk by his colleague, where the oath of office was administered. Mr. Depew did not display any nervousness, but conducted himself as if he had been accustomed to entering upon the duties of a high office every day in the year.

It was remarked that the famous after-dinner speaker had lost a great deal of his hair during the last year and gained considerable flesh. He was attired in a frock coat and dark trousers, but the railroad magnate was apparently short of cash today, as he neglected to provide himself with a presentable scarf. The one he wore was of the puff pattern, with a black ground and white figure. After the oath was administered Senator Depew took a seat on the Democratic side at the extreme right of the presiding officer, but was left severely alone and was not congratulated by any of the older members. The atmosphere seemed to be quite chilly in Mr. Depew's vicinity, and he soon left the Senate and went to the House, where the balloting for Speaker was in progress. He did not attract any more attention in the Lower House of Congress than he did in the Senate, and after a few moments he left the Capitol. Mr. Depew was remembered by friends, who sent him a large bouquet of American beauty roses tied with several yards of red ribbon.

Senator John M. Thurston and wife have arrived here from Nebraska and taken apartments at the Cairo.

Outspoken Opposition to Quay.

Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania presented the credentials of Senator Quay, and hardly had the Secretary finished reading them before Senator Cockrell of Missouri objected to placing them on file, and moved that they be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Senator Chandler of New Hampshire immediately introduced a resolution providing that Quay be admitted as a Senator from Pennsylvania. Then Senator Burrows of Michigan presented a memorial protesting against seating Quay, which was followed by one from seventy-eight members of the Pennsylvania Legislature protesting against Quay. This was sent to the desk by Senator Jones of Arkansas. All the papers, including the credentials, were referred to the Elections committee, and will be considered by it. It was expected objection would be made to seating the Pennsylvanian, and Quay was so convinced that this action would be taken that he did not put in an appearance. Uneasiness was manifested on the part of Senators Scott of West Virginia and Taliaferro of Florida, about whose right to their seats there is some question, as they feared objection would be made to them. The expected did not happen, and all but Quay were sworn in.

Senator Hanna's Lameness.

When Senator Hanna's turn came to take the oath of office he limped to the desk of the presiding officer, supported by a heavy cane and his colleague, Senator Foraker. Although he Senator from the Buckeye State was suffering considerable pain from the twinges of rheumatism, he was affable, and greeted his colleagues in a cordial manner. The chairman of the national committee has lost considerable flesh since last winter, and his face plainly shows the effect of the suffering through which he has gone. He wore a suit of mixed goods, the coat being of the cutaway pattern. In his left lapel he wore a red carnation, which has been his practice for some time.

Location of Illinois Men in the House.

In drawing for the seats in the House this afternoon the Illinois delegation was particularly fortunate in securing desirable places from which they are likely to catch the Speaker's eye. Hopkins secured a seat in the second row near the main aisle, just beneath the Speaker's desk. Three or four rows behind the Aurora man, directly on the main aisle, is found Boutell, and immediately back of him Representative Hitt is located. "Uncle Joe" Cannon sits on the same row with Mr. Hitt, with but one seat intervening, and has for his immediate neighbors Babcock of Wisconsin and right of Mr. Cannon, and several rows nearer the rear of the House, are found Graff, Mann, Lorimer, and Rodenberg, occupying seats immediately adjoining each other. They are desirably located, and Mann and Lorimer are but one or two seats removed from those occupied by them last year. Smith is located in the last row, to the extreme left of the Speaker, while Warner is in the same row, two seats to the left of the Murphysboro man. Just two rows in front of Warner is found Reeves, who has Representative Sherman, a candidate for the Speakership, for his neighbor. Foss and Prince are a few feet to the right of Lorimer, and are pretty well located, while Colonel Marsh drew one of the most undesirable seats in the House, being located in the "Cherokee Strip."

Protest After Clark Takes the Oath.

On the Democratic side, Noonan of Chicago took one of the best seats in the House, it being located just one seat from the center aisle, about ten rows from the front. He has Foster for his neighbor. The other Democratic members from Illinois did not fare so well, Cusack being located in about the middle of the Democratic side, pretty well to the rear. William E. Williams and James R. Williams, although pretty close together so far as names go, and likely to be mistaken for each other before the session ends, are located at the extreme parts of the House allotted to the Democrats. Crowley is at the extreme right of the Speaker, well to the rear, while Caldwell is nearer the main aisle and well up in front. Jett chose a seat near the one occupied by him last session, about six rows from the rear of the House and about ten seats from the center aisle.

Clerk McDowell is not a trained presiding officer, and he caused a ripple of laughter among the old members by announcing the election of Colonel Henderson as "Speaker of the Fifty-sixth Congress," instead of "Speaker of the House of Representatives."

Amusement at Hepburn's Expense.

Senator Clark of Montana, who is one of the richest men in the country, bears a striking resemblance to James Hamilton Lewis of Washington, even to the peculiar color of his whiskers. The Senator was attired in the conventional frock coat, and when he was escorted to the Vice President's desk, where the oath of office was administered, he displayed considerable nervousness and acted as if he expected an objection to be made. He was not alone in this opinion, for the Senators and the occupants of the gallery held their breath, and for a minute the ticking of the clock could be heard. The Crœsus from Montana mounted the steps of the rostrum and the oath of office was administered to him, together with Senators Aldrich, Beveridge, and Burrows. There was a sigh of relief after Senator Clark had sworn to defend and uphold the constitution. He then subscribed his name to the Senate register, and the man who is charged with bribing his way into the United States Senate was a full-fledged member.

As soon as the other Senators had been sworn, Senator Carter of Montana presented a memorial and protest against the seating of Senator Clark, and also a petition from the Governor and other prominent citizens of that State asking for an early hearing of the protest by the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The whole matter was referred to the proper committee, and, pending the action of the Senate, Senator Clark will enjoy all the privileges and rights of a Senator.

There was considerable amusement in the House this afternoon while the drawing for seats was in progress, as Representative "Pete" Hepburn of Iowa was assigned to the "Cherokee Strip." This portion of the House is occupied in common by Democrats and Republicans, and, as Hepburn is one of the bitterest partisans in the House, it was considered a good joke at his expense to place him where he will be compelled to rub elbows with the Democratic members, which it is believed will intensify his partisanship. For his immediate neighbor Mr. Hepburn has "Henry Clay" Sulzer of New York, one of the aspirants for the leadership of the minority, a free silver advocate who is imbued with all the Populistic isms and persistently inflicts his views upon the House in long-winded speeches. When it was seen that Mr. Hepburn would be compelled to occupy a seat in this undesirable portion of the House for this session the members on both sides went wild with delight, and applauded Hepburn as he reluctantly crossed the hall of the House and dropped into his new seat.

In the estimates sent to Congress there is ample provision for river and harbor work in Illinois, provision being made for appropriations of $10,000 for Chicago harbor, $137,000 for Chicago River, $25,000 for the Illinois River, $1,600,000 for the Hennepin Canal, and $50,000 for Calumet River.

Proposal for Colonial Committees.

Tomorrow the Republicans of the Senate will hold a caucus to consider the question of reorganization. Among other things to be discussed will be a resolution introduced by Senator Lodge providing for the creation of three new committees. One will be known as the Committee on Pacific Islands, which, if established, will deal with matters relating to Hawaii, the Philippines, Guam, and Tutuila, the American island in the Samoan group; the Committee on Cuba, and the Committee on Porto Rico. If the Senate decides to organize the three committees the House will, in all probability, fall in line and create corresponding committees to look after the interests of the new possessions.

Senators Mason and Cullom were not forgotten by those who make it a practice to send floral tributes to their favorites on the opening days of Congress. The senior Senator was favored with a bouquet of American beauties, tied with streamers of red ribbon, while Senator Mason was the recipient of a basket of choice chrysanthemums. Neither of the Illinois Senators makes a practice of playing to the galleries, and they did not array themselves for the edification of visitors.

There was a noticeable absence of grotesque floral tributes in the Senate today, and, while the Chamber was fairly banked with flowers, no attempt was made to shape them into inappropriate figures. On the contrary, these tributes took the form of bouquets tied with ribbons, with huge baskets from which the exotics drooped, and glass vases which had been handled by florists of skill and taste. Some Senators who received more flowers than they had room for thoughtfully sent them to the hospitals to brighten the lives of the inmates.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

Hanna Shipping Bill Introduced in the House by Payne of New York.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.—The shipping bill was introduced in the House today by Representative Payne of New York, who, with Senator Hanna, prepared and introduced the bill last year. Mr. Payne says it is the same in all essential particulars as the former bill, except that a provision is made that the bounties shall not exceed $9,000,000 annually and that foreign built ships having American registry shall have only 50 per cent of the bounty rates provided. In case the total bounties earned exceed $9,000,000 a pro rata allowance is to be made.

Representative Grosvenor of Ohio today introduced a bill for the erection of a memorial arch on the Chickamauga battlefield. The arch is to be known as the Arch of Nationality and is to commemorate the heroism of the American soldier and the complete union which has resulted from the joint military service of all sections in the war with Spain. The several dimensions of the arch are not to be less than those of the Arc de Triomphe in Paris, and its main portions shall be constructed of massive blocks of granite.

The financial bill drafted by a special committee of Republican members was today introduced in the House by Representative Overstreet of Indiana and accorded the distinction of being bill No. 1 on the records of the House. The text is as given out last week, and members say this will be preserved as far as possible. Mr. Overstreet stated that definite plans for advancing and passing the measure would be determined, at the Republican caucus to be

BARS UTAH'S CHAMPION.

CONGRESS AT OPENING SESSION HOLDS HIM IN ABEYANCE.

Is Not Allowed to Take Oath of Office Until Resolution to Refer His Case to Committee Is Acted On Today—D. B. Henderson Takes Seat as Speaker—Reed Rules Are Adopted—House Officers Are Chosen—Other Business Transacted.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.—At the opening of the House today the principal interest centered in the disposition of the case of Mr. Roberts, the Mormon Representative from Utah. The program outlined by the Republican leaders at their conference on Friday night was partly carried out. The objection to the administration of the oath to Mr. Roberts was entered by Mr. Tayler of Ohio, and, as predicted, Mr. Roberts stepped aside without protest, except to ask if by doing so he waived any of his rights. To this the Speaker responded in the negative.

The only voice raised except that of Mr. Tayler's was that of Mr. McRae, a Democrat of Arkansas, who joined with Mr. Tayler in his protest.

Mr. Tayler offered his resolution to refer the case to a special committee, but by mutual arrangement the consideration of the resolution was postponed until tomorrow in order that the routine business in connection with the organization might be transacted today.

Although Mr. Roberts was not sworn in today he secured a seat. This, however, was by an accident. In the seat drawing no provision had been made for Mr. Roberts, but when the drawing was completed two others as well as himself had not been provided with seats, and the Speaker asked and secured from the House general permission for them to make such selections as they could.

Mr. Roberts got a seat in an obscure portion of the hall. His daughter sat in the gallery and watched the proceedings from beginning to end.

Proceedings More Quiet.

The election of Speaker Henderson and his induction into office, the appointment of the usual committees to wait upon the President, the seat drawing contest, went off without a hitch. The only other feature out of the ordinary was the adoption of the Reed rules for the present Congress. They were adopted by a strict party vote.

Opening of the Session.

Promptly at noon, the gavel of the clerk of the last House, Major McDowell, called the House to order, and the members arose while the blind chaplain, the Rev. Henry Couden of Michigan, offered a prayer.

After the invocation, the reading clerk began calling the roll.

Mr. Roberts sat listening intently for his name, and when it was called he responded "Here" in a loud voice. But he looked nervous and ill at ease.

When the call was concluded Clerk McDowell announced that 352 members had answered to their names, a quorum.

"The next thing in order," announced the clerk, "is the election of Speaker."

Henderson Chosen Speaker.

Mr. Hepburn of Iowa offered a resolution, which was adopted viva voce, providing that the House proceed to the election of a Speaker for the Fifty-sixth Congress. Thereupon Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio, as chairman of the Republican caucus, presented the name of David B. Henderson of Iowa.

Mr. Hay of Virginia, chairman of the Democratic caucus, nominated James D. Richardson of Tennessee. Mr. Ridgely of Kansas nominated John C. Bell of Colorado as the Populist candidate, and Mr. Wilson of Idaho placed Francis G. Newlands of Nevada in nomination as the candidate of the Silver party.

Each party having put forward its candidate, by the direction of the clerk the roll was called and each member voted for the candidate of his choice.

Mr. Morris of Minnesota, Mr. Overstreet of Indiana, and Mr. Carmack of Tennessee were appointed tellers.

The roll call resulted:

Henderson	177	Bell	4
Richardson	108	Newlands	4

The clerk thereupon announced the election of Mr. Henderson amid great Republican applause. He designated Mr. Richardson, Mr. Bell, and Mr. Newlands as a committee to escort the Speaker to the chair.

Escort Speaker to Chair.

The committee retired to the lobby and returned with General Henderson upon the arm of Mr. Richardson, followed by the two other members of the committee.

When the new Speaker ascended the rostrum Mr. Richardson introduced him and in response he addressed the House as follows:

"Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: The voice of this House has called me to grave responsibilities. For that call I am most profoundly grateful, and I am keenly sensible of the weight of the responsibilities that attach to this great office. I am encouraged, however, by the thought that no member of this body can escape responsibility, either to his people or to his country. All of us are under bonds to do our best.

"The approval of the country, the approval of one's own conscience, the attainment of great results, are not secured by petty contests on narrow fields, but must be sought and won on broad, patriotic lines of thought and action.

"It is my duty, as it will be my aim and pleasure, to impartially administer the laws adopted for our government, but no Speaker can be successful unless he has the cooperation of the members of this House.

"The generous partiality and kindness that have been shown to me by the entire membership here encourage me to believe that such imperfections as I may have will be modified by the considerate and supporting disposition of those constituting this great body.

"I am ready to take the oath of office."

Oath of Speaker Administered.

In accordance with the custom, the oldest member of the House in point of service, Mr. Harmer of Pennsylvania, administered the oath to the Speaker.

The Speaker then announced that the oath would be administered to the members by States. As the names of the members were called they appeared at the bar in groups of about a dozen, and there, with raised hands, were sworn in by the Speaker.

Tayler Protests Against Roberts.

When the State of Utah and Mr. Roberts' name were called Mr. Tayler of Ohio was on his feet asking for recognition. The Speaker recognized him immediately.

"I object to the swearing in of the Representative-elect from Utah and to his taking his seat," began Mr. Tayler in a clear, distinct voice.

"I do so, Mr. Speaker," he continued, "on my responsibility as a member of this House and because specific, serious, and apparently well grounded charges of ineligibility are made against him. A transcript of the proceedings of court in Utah evidences the fact that the complainant was in 1889 convicted, or that he pleaded guilty, to polygamy. Affidavits and other papers in my possession indicate that ever since then he has been persistently guilty of the same crime, and that ever since then he has been and is now a polygamist. If this transcript and these affidavits and papers tell the truth, the member-elect from Utah is, in my judgment, ineligible to be a member of this House of Representatives, both because of the statutory disqualification of the Edmunds law and for higher and graver and quite as sound reasons.

"I ought also to say, in addition to what I have just said, that I have in my possession a certified copy of the entry under which the claimant to this seat was naturalized, and that eminent counsel assert that if this be the record in the case this claimant is not a citizen of the United States. I offer and express no opinion upon that proposition.

"Mr. Speaker, if it were possible to emphasize the gravity of these charges and the responsibility that is at this moment imposed upon this House we would find that emphasis in the memorials, a small part of which could be physically cared for in this hall, but all of which I now present to the House, from over 7,000,000 American men and women, protesting against the entrance of this Representative-elect from Utah."

Protest by Mr. McRae.

At the conclusion of Mr. Tayler's remarks Mr. McRae (Dem., Ark.) briefly expressed his concurrence in the protest of Mr. Tayler

of the Representative-elect from Utah were true, he said, his being sworn in would be an insult to every American home. If true, Mr. Roberts was guilty of a violation of the laws of the United States and of Utah, and the charges should be investigated. If they were proven true, he said, emphatically, in conclusion, "there should not be a vote in the House in favor of allowing him a seat in this body."

Meantime Mr. Roberts had advanced to the head of the aisle and stood there irresolutely.

"In view of the objection," said the Speaker, addressing him, "the gentleman will step aside."

"I do so," replied Mr. Roberts, "with the understanding that by my action I waive none of my rights."

"None of the gentleman's rights will be lost," said the Speaker, and Mr. Roberts thereupon retired quietly to his seat.

There was no demonstration either on the floor or in the galleries.

Text of Anti-Roberts Resolution.

The remaining members were then sworn in, after which Mr. Tayler immediately offered his resolution to refer the case of Mr. Roberts to a special committee.

The following is the text of Representative Tayler's resolution:

Whereas, It is charged that Brigham H. Roberts, a Representative-elect to the Fifty-sixth Congress from the State of Utah, is ineligible to a seat in the House of Representatives; and,

Whereas, Such a charge is made through a member of the House on his responsibility as such member, and on the basis, as he asserts, of public records, affidavits and papers evidencing such ineligibility:

Resolved, That the question of the prima facie right of Brigham H. Roberts to be sworn in as a Representative be referred to a special committee of nine members of the House, to be appointed by the Speaker, and until such committee shall report upon and the House decide such question and right, the said Brigham H. Roberts shall not be sworn in or be permitted to occupy a seat in this House; and said committee shall have power to send for persons and papers and examine witnesses on oath in relation to the subject matter of this resolution.

An agreement was then reached by which the consideration of the resolution should be postponed until tomorrow, after the reading of the President's message. The excitement thereupon quickly subsided and many of the spectators left the galleries.

Elect Caucus Officers.

The officers of the House selected by the Republican caucus on last Saturday were then elected as follows:

Clerk—Alexander McDowell of Pennsylvania.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Henry Casson of Wisconsin.
Doorkeeper—J. Glenn of New York.
Postmaster—J. C. McElroy of Ohio.

The usual resolutions were adopted to inform the President and the Senate of the organization of the House. A committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Cannon [Rep., Ill.], Payne [Rep., N. Y.], and Richardson [Dem., Tenn.], was appointed to join a similar committee from the Senate to wait on the President and inform him that Congress was in session and ready to receive any communication he might have to make.

Readopt the Reed Rules.

Mr. Dalzell [Rep., Pa.] then offered a resolution for the adoption of the rules of the last Congress.

Mr. Bailey [Dem., Tex.] protested against forcing the rules of the last House permanently upon the present House without warning or consideration, but he expressed a willingness to see them adopted temporarily until others could be framed.

Mr. Richardson [Dem., Tenn.] indorsed what his colleague had said.

Mr. Bailey followed with some specific criticism of the rules and their operation.

The vote was then taken by ayes and noes upon the adoption of the rules of the last Congress.

While the roll was being called a floral gavel from the Union Veterans' Union of Dubuque, Ia., and a basket of flowers from Hyde Post, G. A. R., of Dubuque, were placed on the Speaker's desk.

The resolution for the adoption of the rules was carried 177—158.

Usual Drawing of Seats.

A resolution for the biennial seat drawing was then adopted, but by unanimous consent Mr. Grow of Pennsylvania, as an ex-Speaker of the House, and Mr. Harmer of Pennsylvania, the oldest member, were granted the privilege of selecting their seats before the drawing. The members then retired behind the rails, and a blindfolded page, Griffin Halstead, a son of Murat Halstead, drew the numbers from a box. Each ball was numbered, and the number of the member corresponding was given an opportunity to select a seat as his name was called. The name of Mr. Adamson of Georgia was first called, and he selected the seat occupied in the Fifty-first Congress by the late Speaker Crisp.

All during the call of names Mr. Roberts had been standing in the rear of the railing listening for his name, but when the balls were exhausted his name had not been called.

The Speaker explained that the balls were exhausted and asked if any members had not been provided with seats. Two Republicans and Mr. Roberts came forward.

"If there is no objection," said the Speaker, "those gentlemen whose names have not been drawn will now select seats." There was no objection, and Mr. Roberts managed to find a vacant seat in the extreme rear of the extreme right of the hall. There he established himself.

Mr. Gardiner [Rep., N. J.] then announced the death of Vice President Hobart, referring briefly to his career. Later, he said, he would ask the House to set aside a day to pay appropriate tribute to his memory. As a further mark of respect upon his motion the House, at 3:50 p. m., adjourned until tomorrow.

SENATE SESSION IS BRIEF.

Only Business Absolutely Necessary and Formal Transacted at First Meeting of Upper House.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.—Appropriate tribute to the memory of the late Vice President Hobart was paid by the Senate today at its first session of the Fifty-sixth Congress. The session lasted only thirty-three minutes and only the most formal and necessary business was transacted.

In the diplomatic gallery were several prominent members of the diplomatic corps, among whom was Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, and Lady Pauncefote.

Promptly at noon Mr. Frye of Maine, President pro tem., called the Senate to order. The blind Chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Milburn, pronounced the invocation, making a touching reference to the death of Vice President Hobart.

Mr. Bacon [Ga.] presented, on behalf of Mr. Mallory [Fla.], who was detained from the session by illness, the credentials of Senator-elect Taliaferro of Florida. They were filed.

Mr. Penrose [Pa.] presented the credentials of Matthew Stanley Quay, appointed Senator from Pennsylvania by the Governor.

On motion of Mr. Cockrell [Mo.] the credentials of Mr. Quay were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. In this connection Mr. Chandler [N. H.] offered a resolution that Senator Quay be admitted as a Senator from Pennsylvania. This resolution also went to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Remonstrances and memorials against the seating of Mr. Quay were presented by Mr. Burrows [Rep., Mich.] and Mr. Jones [Dem., Ark.]. The credentials of Mr. Hayward of Nebraska were presented and subsequently the announcement was made by Mr. Thurston of Nebraska that owing to critical illness Mr. Hayward was unable to be present.

By direction of the chair the new Senators were then presented at the secretary's desk, where the oath of office was administered to them by the President pro tem.

Mr. Carter [Mont.] presented a memorial and protest against the seating of Senator-elect Clark of Montana, and also a petition from the Governor and other prominent citizens of Montana asking for an early hearing of the protest against Mr. Clark. The entire mater was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Sewell [N. J.] then announced the death of Vice President Hobart and offered a fitting resolution on the subject. Mr. Sewell announced that at some suitable future date he would call up the resolutions, when an opportunity would be afforded Senators to pay their tributes to the late Vice President.

Mr. Kean [N. J.] then at 12:33 p. m. moved as a further mark of respect that the Senate adjourn and the chair declared the motion carried.

Low Rates South.

The Monon Route is selling tourist tickets to Asheville, N. C., and all Southern winter resorts. Stopover privileges going and returning. All connections made in union depots. For through sleeping car berths, maps, and rates apply at ticket office, 232 Clark street. Telephone Harrison 1945.

AWAIT KENTUCKY CRISIS.

ELECTION COUNT AT FRANKFORT NEARS FIGHTING POINT.

Contested Counties Passed and Jefferson, Over Which Main Trouble Is Expected, Not Yet Reached—Armed Mountaineers Coming In Prepared for Peace or Complications—Result of Canvass in Fifty-one Counties Makes No Material Change.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—The Kentucky Board of Election Commissioners, coached by a quartet of attorneys, appearing as legal advisers of the Democratic party, began canvassing the State vote today. Fifty-one of the 119 counties in the State were considered, and contests from five of these districts were entered for final argument later. The last county taken was Henderson.

The results thus far received, giving Goebel 74,104 and Taylor 68,078, fail to alter the situation or give any evidence as to whether General W. S. Taylor, Republican, who got the majority at the polls on the returns, or Senator Goebel, Democrat, who is credited with absolute control of the State Election board, will be formally declared Governor of Kentucky by that body. The counties passed were Christian, Fleming, Green, Harland, and Harrison.

Mountaineers in Squads.

The mountaineers are strolling about the streets in well officered squads, ready to go to their homes in the hills or begin the cracking of firearms, as the outcome may warrant.

A Goebel man, speaking from the steps of the courthouse at noon, referred to these rough fellows as "so many curs from the mountains," but so well under control were these determined champions of fair play that contact between opposing factions was checked.

Senator Goebel was attended by the Chief of Police the greater part of the day.

Troops are not moving toward Frankfort as yet, but orders have been quietly passed to State regiments to prepare to meet any emergency that may arise. Goebel's men, his opponents assert, feeling that public sentiment is setting in heavily against their tactics, are seeking to arouse prejudice against Taylor by circulating claims that militiamen are being mobilized here to take control of the town when the climatic moment rolls around.

Governor Bradley Denies a Rumor.

"This story is a lie from end to end," said Governor Bradley tonight, "but," he added, heatedly, "they don't need to worry about the militia. The soldiers will come here if we need them and they won't come in citizens clothes, either, if conditions call them to Frankfort."

Many of the mountaineers in town are members of the militia companies recently organized up in the hills. Adjutant General Collier denied, however, that any of them had been ordered to report here.

A conference was held between General Collier and Governor Bradley tonight, but only further cautions to be prepared resulted, it was claimed.

The sessions of the State Board of Election Commissioners followed routine lines.

The critical point will be reached tomorrow when the returns from Jefferson County, including the City of Louisville, are considered. Here Taylor was given a majority of 3,442. The Democrats claim irregularity because Governor Bradley ordered out militiamen where Democratic election judges refused to admit Republican inspectors to polling places. Any change in the Jefferson returns by the State board may cut Taylor's majority, which is 2,435 in the entire State.

J. A. JOHNSON SUCCEEDS ILES.

President of Thirty-first Ward Republican Club Appointed County Attorney—Other Officers Reappointed.

At the meeting of the County board yesterday Julius A. Johnson was appointed to succeed Robert S. Iles as County Attorney. President Irwin reappointed all the other county officers who come under his jurisdiction. The salaries of James H. Graham of the County Hospital and Superintendent

JULIUS A. JOHNSON.

A. N. Lange of the Dunning institutions were increased from $3,000 to $3,600 a year each. Mr. Johnson's salary will be $4,000.

Mr. Iles' term of office expired more than a year ago and he was holding over merely because a successor had not been named. Mr. Iles had moved from his ward and Mr. Johnson's name had been mentioned for his place.

A few days ago Mr. Johnson was elected chairman of the Thirty-first Ward Republican club. He has been a well-known attorney, with offices at 164 Dearborn-st. He was born in Jackson, Mich., forty-five years ago. His father was a Baptist minister and he was educated at Wayland Institute, Beaver Dam, Wis., and at Brown University. He practiced law at Pierre, S. D., and came to Chicago in 1892. In 1889 he married Miss Esther H. Boise, daughter of Dr. James R. Boise of the University of Chicago.

Other Officers Reappointed.

Other appointive officers named and their salaries as fixed are:

County Agent—George S. Olson	$2,800
Superintendent of Public Service—D. D. Healy	5,000
County Physician—Dr. W. H. Hunter	2,000
Committee Clerk—C. W. Nash	2,500
County Architect—Bruce Watson, commission of 5 per cent on all work done until total reaches $100,000, and 2½ per cent after that.	

The matter of changing the rules of the board did not come up at the meeting.

The meeting began a new fiscal year, and President Irwin made an extended report on the work of the board and the condition of the county. The report throughout was complimentary to the board and praised the manner in which the county had surmounted the difficulties caused by the new assessment law. The management of the county institutions was commended.

Union Wage Scale Is Recommended.

In regard to the employment of labor, the President said:

"I would also suggest that the Finance committee be directed to fix the pay of members of labor unions employed by the county on a scale which will comply with the regular union scale."

COLDER WEATHER FOR TODAY.

Bureau Prediction Is for a Temperature of Ten Degrees—Yesterday's Snowfall Is One Inch.

The weather prediction for today is a temperature of only 10° above zero. An imitation blizzard struck Chicago yesterday morning, an inch of snow falling. A sharp breeze from the northwest and an average temperature of 23° made travel in the streets decidedly uncomfortable. The minimum temperature was 18°, the thermometer showing that a 0 o'clock last night. Fair weather is expected today and tomorrow.

PIPE TRUST IS ILLEGAL.

(Continued from first page.)

be), the character of the agreement would be still more clearly in restraint of trade.

"It is useless for the defendants to say they did not intend to regulate or affect interstate commerce. They intended to make the combination and agreement which they in fact did make and they must be held to have intended the necessary and direct result of their agreement."

General Aspect of Case.

Remarking upon the general aspect of the case Justice Peckham said:

"We have no doubt that where the direct and immediate effect of a contract or combination among particular dealers in a commodity is to destroy competition between them and others, and that the parties to the contract or combination may obtain increased prices for themselves, such contract or combination amounts to a restraint of trade in the commodity, even though contracts to buy such commodity at the enhanced price are continually being made.

"Total suppression of the trade in the commodity is not necessary in order to render the combination one in restraint of trade. It is the effect of the combination in limiting and restricting the right of each of the members to transact business in the ordinary way, as well as its effect upon the volume or extent of the dealing in the commodity, that is regarded."

The opinion then adds: "It is almost needless to add that we do not hold every private enterprise which may be carried on chiefly or in part by means of interstate shipments is, therefore, to be regarded as related to interstate commerce so as to come within the regulating power of Congress. Such enterprises may be of the same nature as the manufacturing of refined sugar; that is, the parties may be engaged as manufacturers of a commodity which they thereafter intend at some time to sell, and possibly to sell in another State; but such sale, we have already held, is an incident to and not the direct result of the manufacture, and so is not a regulation of or an illegal interference with interstate commerce. The principle is not affected by anything herein decided."

The decision draws a clear distinction between combinations affecting interstate commerce and those applying to one State only. The opinion attracted general attention, because it is the first opinion on the subject of trusts which has been handed down since the subject of trusts has come into unusual prominence.

OTHER TRUSTS NOT ALARMED.

Attorneys for Various Combinations Say New Companies Are on Safer Lines.

[BY E. W. HARDEN.]

New York, Dec. 4.—[Special.]—So far as the Addystone case is concerned the decision of the Supreme Court can have only a sentimental effect upon the big industrial concerns. In the Addystone case the Supreme Court decided the combination of pipe manufacturing concerns was in violation of the anti-trust law in that the concern operated in restraint of trade.

In the Addystone case a number of manufacturing concerns had combined for the purpose of making a division of territory among the several firms and corporations interested. The various concerns would not bid against each other where contracts were to be let, and this was the feature which the Supreme Court decided was contrary to law.

The combination was formed with the avowed purpose of advancing prices through a secret understanding and pretended bids against each other. As all the combinations are formed on lines entirely different from this the attorneys for these companies say there is no probability of an attack being made on the combinations as a result of this decision.

TALK OF ADDYSTONE DECISION.

Trust Attorneys and Managers Say It Has No Bearing on Present Forms of Combinations.

The decision of the United States Supreme Court rendered yesterday in a case of long standing against the Addystone Pipe and Steel company of Cincinnati was of much interest in business and legal circles and was the basis for a slight flurry in stocks. The decision was one which all who have watched the case expected. It declared the combination of six pipe companies to regulate contracts and to pool bonuses received violated the Sherman anti-trust law. The combination dissolved in 1896 and the properties of several of the companies are owned at present by the United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry company. The decision affects no one directly. Trust men of Chicago say it does not affect the standing of present combinations.

The case was taken from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals to the Supreme Court and this decision sustains that of the lower court.

The agreement of the six companies stands out as a unique one among the many forms of combination that have been attempted. In the first place there was a schedule of the division of bonuses, each company participating according to the capacity of its plant. The bonuses of the first 90,000 tons of output were to be divided equally between the six companies. In the next 75,000 tons all participated in the profits except the smallest of the companies. When it came to the division of all over a stated amount the three largest companies participated alone. The territory covered by the trade of all the companies was divided up. A large proportion of the business was outside the combination and forced it to make terms.

The Addystone company claimed in its defense that it existed merely for the purpose of preventing loss by competition and did not violate the interstate commerce laws. The members of the combination were:

Addystone Pipe and Steel company, Cincinnati.
Dennis Long & Co., Louisville.
Howard-Harrison Iron company, Bessemer, Ala.
Anniston Pipe and Foundry company, Alabama.
South Pittsburg pipe works, Tennessee.
Chattanooga foundry and pipe works, Tennessee.

President A. F. Callahan of the United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry company said in the afternoon that the decision did not affect them in any way.

"We have purchased and have a clear title to all our properties," he said. "The plant of the Addyston Pipe company is among them, but the company has ceased to exist. I do not see that the decision will affect the standing of other combinations, for none of them is operating on that basis."

Levy Mayer, as counsel for a number of large combinations, has followed the case carefully.

"Lawyers familiar with the subject," he said, "never doubted that a pool was illegal. The doubt that did exist was as to whether the facts affected interstate commerce and gave the Federal Court jurisdiction. That decision has nothing to do with corporate consolidations or amalgamations. The suit was brought by the government for the purpose of breaking up an agreement formed by six independent manufacturers. The six companies did not merge, consolidate, or sell out to one another. The points upon which the court has passed are not involved in any of the recent consolidations."

Attorney Jacob Newman looked upon the case in a different light. He said this decision showed the attitude taken by the higher courts to this question, and though combinations now take a different form it is only a matter of time until the courts will strip off this outward clothing of the trust and get at the naked intent with which it is organized.

Other expressions were as follows:

Max Pam, attorney of the American Steel and Wire company—The decision of the Supreme Court is inapplicable to any of the present industrial combinations.

Harry Rubens, attorney for the Republic Iron and Steel company—The decision doesn't touch at all the present combinations. It calls pools illegal, but has no bearing on the newly formed combinations.

J. H. Moore—The decision in the Addyston case has no effect at all on the industrial combinations. They are a different proposition entirely.

A. W. Green of the National Biscuit company—None of the industrial combinations is formed so that it comes within the scope of this decision.

The Rage at Saratoga and Newport

was Champlin's Liquid Pearl; beautiful and harmless for complexion; 50 cents.

An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from

LONDON THINKS MAFEKING SAFE.

Cape Town Reports that Most of Boer Forces Have Departed.

AFRICA IS STILL DARK.

Scarcely a Ray of Light Comes from the Gloom of British Camps.

STORIES OF MODDER BATTLE

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, Dec. 5, 3 a. m.—The London press is expressing great satisfaction this morning over the report from Cape Town that the siege of Mafeking has been finally raised. According to the correspondent of the Cape Times General Cronje packed up yesterday and left his laager, with 100 wagons and a large force of Boers. Where he has gone is unstated, but he seems to have left sufficient men and guns behind to annoy Mafeking by desultory shell and rifle fire. Cape Town is described as extremely delighted over the news, but a suspicion that Cronje, or that part of his force which has been beseiging Mafeking, has gone to join the Boers in waiting to give Methuen another engagement, has evidently struck Cape Town.

Detailed newspaper reports of the engagement at Modder River received today, just a week since the battle was fought, in part sustain Methuen's claim of a brilliant British victory. All the correspondents describe the fighting as extremely hard. Each special has a paragraph bearing the imprint of the censor's fine Italian hand, to the effect that the Boers had been driven off, but the word victory was used sparingly.

Tell of Heavy Losses.

Both Julian Ralph of the Daily Mail and the Times' correspondent place the British losses in killed and wounded at 500. Ralph says the Boers had 11,000 men with 19 guns, led by Generals Cronje and Delarey, and the three brothers Cresing. The Times estimates the Boer force at the same figure, and says their position was semi-circular. The battle opened with an artillery duel on the extreme right. The British advance up the center was promptly enfiladed on both sides, and then the Scots Guards, thinking the town evacuated, took a turn about the Boers' right flank. They were rewarded for their lack of discretion by losing their Maxim gun and many men. Julian Ralph says the day belonged entirely to the British artillery, as the infantry never advanced two paces during the entire engagement.

Cronje, the Times says, retired with the opinion that the struggle was hopeless, but this assertion is qualified by the statement that the Boers' last stand will be at Spytfontein.

Vivid Story of the Battle.

The Daily Chronicle's report describes how the British charged what they supposed to be a small group of farm buildings, only to find them swarming with Boers. The Chronicle says:

"The enemy hailed shells on our infantry, but not a rifle shot was fired at the British until they were within 800 yards of the Boer position, then a fearful rifle fire broke out from intrenchments, supplemented by several Nordenfeldt and Maxims.

"The bullets poured upon our advancing line, but all the time it was absolutely impossible to catch a glimpse of the enemy. Our men fired as best they could, and while under this withering fusillade fell in scores. No cover was procurable, so the order was given for the men to lie down. Then for three hours it rained lead without intermission. I have never seen such a terrible fire as the British was exposed to. It meant instant death to stand upright.

"By a series of short rushes our men sought to get into closer quarters with the enemy. Bravely and well they fought. Undismayed by the torrent of shot and shell, the British stove to press forward, pouring volley after volley into the enemy's works.

Ground Strewn with Dead.

"The ground was strewn with our dead. The British officers set a magnificent example for our men by sacrificing themselves unhesitatingly. Thus fell Colonel Stopford of the Coldstream Guards and many others, till the ground was littered with our dead.

"The whole of our line was about 600 yards from the south bank of the river, and, taking advantage of the little cover procurable, our infantry lay for hours returning the Boer fire. Still not one enemy was to be seen. It was at best haphazard shooting. No soldiers save the British could have endured such a trying experience.

"Several rushes were now made for the river at various points. A company of Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders succeeded in getting across, but they lost heavily and had to fall back to the south bank. We found five of their dead in the Boer intrenchments today. The Northumberlands and the Guards also attempted the desperate task and the former surprised a number of the enemy, who were all bayoneted.

"While the Argylls were pushing across the river they were fired on from a house. Several fell, on which a dozen Highlanders stormed the house, and, although the enemy hoisted a white flag, no quarter was given. All were shot.

Boers Shell British Hospital.

"The enemy had acted most unscrupulously in shelling our field hospital, so some of our wounded were killed, and in repeatedly firing on our stretcher parties.

"Colonel Codrington of the Coldstreams, with twenty men, and Colonel Sellheim of the Queensland Volunteers, despite the terrible fire, swam across the river and closely reconnoitered the enemy. They had to swim back through the deep river and breasted the strong current by joining hands. Two men were swept away, and Colonel Codrington rescued them from the stream with difficulty.

"In the afternoon our artillery concentrated its fire on the center of the Boer position, our naval battery on the left making fine shooting.

Reinforcements Arrive.

"At 3 o'clock the Sixty-second Battery of the Royal Field Artillery, with a detachment of the Munster Fusileers, arrived by train from Orange River Station. This proved a welcome reinforcement, and the effect of our artillery fire was soon visible. That of the enemy slackened, then ceased, except one 'Long Tom' in the center, which blazed away to the last.

"The British shells setting fire to the buildings held by the enemy along the river bank drove them out, many houses collapsing. Our shells must have killed hundreds of Boers in the trenches.

Boers Begin the Retreat.

"We ascertained today that the enemy were terrified by the effect of our shells. Numbers of them threw down their rifles and fled. The contingent headed by Cronje retreated at 4 o'clock towards Langeberg, and others followed in quick succession, heading for Jacobsdal.

"Firing continued on both sides till darkness closed in.

"At 8 o'clock the main body of the enemy retired, taking their guns with them.

"In all, the fight lasted fourteen hours. Today the British again shelled the Boer position, and when no reply was made a cavalry patrol crossed the river and discovered that the enemy had fled.

"I visited the Boer intrenchments and saw the dead lying everywhere. There were also numerous graves where the enemy had buried a number of their slain. The buildings occupied by the enemy were masses of smoking ruins.

"The entire British column crossed today and is now in full possession of both banks of the river. Our cavalry pursued the enemy for some miles, taking a number of prisoners."

Proof That Joubert Lives.

The Daily Mail settles the rumor regarding General Joubert's death by the following from Pietermaritzburg:

"All doubts as to whether General Joubert is alive or not are now dispelled. Wallace, a well-known Mooi River farmer, and several others saw and conversed with him."

No Light from Darkest Africa.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY I. N. FORD.]

LONODN, Dec. 5, 3 a. m.—There was hardly a single gleam of light from darkest Africa at midnight. General Buller's plan of campaign on the Tugela is a closely guarded military secret which baffles the ingenuity of the keenest military writers in today's journals, but they are all hoping that the spirit of strategy is brooding over the darkness. The latest rumors from Ladysmith indicate that the bombardment has been renewed with more vigor, and there is an idle tale from Durban that papers captured from the enemy prove that Kruger had expected to be able to dictate peace by this time.

From the Modder River a series of melancholy bulletins have been received at the War office, recording deaths among the wounded soldiers. The valorous Count Gleichen is recovering. As two casualties are reported from Modder River as occurring four days after the big battle, it is safe to conclude that Lord Methuen was still there on Saturday, and that there had been a fresh outpost affair. From Cape Town the arrival of a portion of the howitzer battery, which would have been so useful in Methuen's battle, is announced. The breaking up of the transport Insmore is also reported with a loss of over 200 horses, but most of the guns have been saved.

Criticism for Methuen.

Military comment upon the battle at Modder River, of which several detailed accounts have been published, runs in a single direction, that the strategy of the General was not equal to the valor of the British soldiers. They were called upon to attack a semi-circular position which was strongly fortified and defended by a superior force when their own advance was enfiladed on both sides. "It was magnificent," say the critics, "but no war," and Methuen's tactics ought not to be imitated on the Tugela.

One competent authority lays stress upon the fact that in eight out of nine severe battles fought during the campaign the British have attacked strong positions directly in front, and in seven of them have used the bayonet. General French is the only General who has turned the enemy's position, and this was done toward the close of the engagement at Elandslaagte. General Methuen has flung infantry battalions against strong positions in three battles without waiting to maneuver or to attempt any turning movement. British valor has saved the situation every time, even when it was required to work a miracle at Modder River.

These tactics may be popular with the masses, but military men do not hesitate to say that British infantry ought to be protected by strategy as well as by artillery.

Royalty and the Exposition.

The Prince of Wales has authorized a denial of the report that he would preside over the meeting of the English commissioners for the Paris exposition to be held for the purpose of considering the question whether their attitude should be affected by the personal attacks of a portion of the Paris press upon the Queen. This leaves royal patronage of the exhibition open to question. Meanwhile royalty has gone out of its way to honor the Americans connected with the hospital ship Maine. The doctors and nurses were received yesterday at Windsor, where they lunched at the castle and were entertained at tea at Cumberland Lodge by Princess Christian. They were conspicuous figures during the evening at the entertainment in the great hall of the Hotel Cecil arranged by the Society of American Women in London for the benefit of the hospital ship fund. It was a most brilliant social affair and was successful in every respect.

There were nearly a thousand guests in the grand hall at the reception, followed by a supper, and it was a company recruited from the smartest sets of the West End.

TELLS OF BRITISH INHUMANITY.

Serious Charges of Cruelty Made by a Correspondent of an Amsterdam Newspaper.

New York, Dec. 4.—[Special.]—A London cable to the World says:

Horrible charges are made against British soldiers at Elandslaagte by a correspondent of a leading Amsterdam paper, the Algemein Handelsblad, who visited the Boer prisoners aboard the guardship Penelope at Simons Bay. He stated the prisoners and wounded were robbed of everything valuable, even to their wedding rings. In one case a Boer's finger had been cut off to get the ring.

The correspondent says: "Never could I have thought Englishmen could be such brutes. Imagine. About ninety men were behind a kopje when 300 lancers attacked them. The Boers had to surrender to such overwhelming numbers and threw down their weapons in token of submission, but the Captain of the lancers shouted, 'Kill them!' whereupon a tremendous massacre ensued. Sousenthaler, one of the prisoners, was among the spared because he had remained flat on the ground."

A remarkable corroboration of this charge is furnished by a letter written by Private Dolan of the Fifth Lancers of obviously the same incident at Elandslaagte. He describes how the lancers charged a kopje: "As soon as they saw the lancers they threw up their rifles and ammunition and cried, 'Friends,' but it was no go, for they fired on the red cross and we had no mercy for them."

ONE OF THE LONDON RUMORS.

Evening Paper Prints a ague Hint Lord Methuen Has Arrived at Kimberley.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The Evening News says it learns that a cable dispatch was received today from an officer of the guards, saying simply "in Kimberley," which, it is added, may mean that General Methuen's vanguard has entered Kimberley.

The special correspondent of the Daily News with General Methuen, telegraphing from Modder River on the day after the battle, says:

"I hear that the Boers are in full retreat to Bloemfontein."

It is reported that Modder River bridge has been repaired and that the British resumed their march towards Kimberley today.

FRANCE TAKES THE HINT

POLICE TO SUPPRESS INSULTING CARICATURES OF VICTORIA.

All Scurrilous Songs and Pictures Directed at the British Army or Her Majesty Will Be Seized by Order of the French Government—Lockroy Pleads for a Greater Navy—Secret Spy System Attacked in the Chamber of Deputies.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

PARIS, Dec. 4.—The Prefect of Police today ordered the seizure of the song entitled "Debarking English, O Dirty Beasts." The cover contained an insulting caricature of Queen Victoria.

The Minister of the Interior today also gave orders that all publications insulting Queen Victoria be seized by the police. These are the first fruits of the speech made by Joseph Chamberlain last week, in which he declared that the continuation of the insulting caricatures of the Queen would lead to serious consequences. The French press is wild with rage over Chamberlain's threats, but the government is quietly giving heed to the warning so bluntly given by the English Minister.

The leading editorials in the French press today express supreme satisfaction over the American editorial opinion of Chamberlain. Whatever the result of the war, the death of many brave men is declared to be inevitable, which prospect, Le Temps says, "is commencing to weary the English, whose discontent is becoming manifest—not against the army but against the Ministers."

Demand for Greater Navy.

M. Lockroy, former Minister of Marine, today published a sensational book on the marine. He declares the republic received from the people a mandat militaire, and that, although the republic had not retaken Alsace and Lorraine, it had conquered vast colonial territories. It was a great deal to ask France to keep up as large an army as Germany and as great a fleet as England. Both, however, declares M. Lockroy, must be kept up as a necessary sacrifice. The Spanish war, he said, followed as it was by the loss of the Spanish colonies, cost Spain more than a fine fleet would have done. M. Lockroy declares that France must prepare to build a navy on a grander scale, to fortify her ports, adopt rapid fire cannon, and build new docks.

New Insult to Loubet.

The jewelry manufacturers are now attempting to insult President Loubet by offering for sale a new watch charm, representing a little gold, battered high hat called the "Christianized hat." Indignant friends of the President insist that the Prefect of Police must take cognizance of the insult to the President of the republic. The charms are intended as the new badge of the Royalist and Nationalist parties.

Numerous French hotelkeepers, the caterers of Dinard, and the picturesque part of Bretagne known as "La Rance" threaten to sue the Duke of Manchester. The press asserts that the young English nobleman ran deeply into debt by reason of his high living and entertaining there last summer and that he left without paying his bills.

Attacks Secret Police System.

In the Chamber of Deputies today during the discussion of the question of the use of secret funds for spy service, in the Deputy Leon Dejeante, for the Seine, demanded the suppression of the secret police.

Premier Waldeck-Rousseau insisted that the secret police were necessary for the defense of the republic. The Chamber of Deputies supported the Premier.

Tumult in Socialist Congress.

The session of the congress of Socialists today was tumultuous. The Guesdists and Blanquists were uncompromising against Millerand. M. Jaures in an eloquent speech declared that the Socialists could and should participate in the government beside the Burgeoisie when the republic itself was menaced or labor reforms were proposed. The congress, however, refused to ratify his theory

BLOW TO RUSSIAN TRADE

GERMANY'S RAILROAD PROJECT IN ASIA MINOR OPENS A NEW ERA.

St. Petersburg Journals Make No Attempt to Conceal Their Dissatisfaction Over the Treaty, Which Opens the Way to the Persian Gulf to German and British Commerce and Defeats the Long Cherished Plans of the Czar's Government.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, Dec. 5, 3 a. m.—The Daily Post prints the Following this morning from St. Petersburg:

"The Russian press makes no secret of its dissatisfaction over the conclusion of an agreement by which Germany has acquired the right of constructing a railway, ultimately to connect Constantinople with the Persian Gulf. The Novoe Vremya, indeed, describes the result as an important victory for German diplomacy and a serious blow to Russian interests, which not only will make the most fertile valley in the world able to compete directly with Russian grain markets in the Balkans but it is even probable that before long sufficient corn may be exported from the Euphrates district to lower the price of grain throughout the world and thus deprive the Russian farmer and merchant of such advantages as they now possess.

"Russia, too, will not be able to compete with the British and German manufacturer, whose goods will be sent eastward in exchange for grain, and the German influence will now be felt in Persia, where hitherto Russia has had to deal with Great Britain alone.

Germany's Peaceful Victory.

"The conviction is that this railway under German auspices means, in fact, laments the Novoe Vremya, the peaceful occupation by Germany of the Asiatic possessions of the Sultan without the shedding of a drop of blood. Germany has achieved a greater victory than Russia obtained in 1879 at a cost of tens of thousands of soldiers' lives. This result, the Novoe Vremya declares, is due in the main to the attitude taken by the British government, which is anxious to secure at all costs the neutrality of Germany during the progress of the war in south Africa, which gave explicit instructions to the British Ambassador at Constantinople to withdraw the opposition which he had previously offered to the German proposals. Germany having already secured Samoa, thus sold her neutrality at an exceedingly remunerative price."

For a Long Trolley Line.

Lancashire is soon to have a street railway as long as anything in America, reaching from St. Helens to Manchester, a distance of eighty miles. The South Lancashire Tramways company is back of the project, and work is soon to be begun. A score of towns are to be connected, and electric power will probably be used.

The Tonbridge residence of the Dowager Marchioness of Downshire at Nizells, near here, was destroyed by fire last night. Lady Downshire and Mrs. Balfour were removed to a place of safety, while Major Balfour of the Highlands Infantry and Charles Kerr, assisted by the Tonbridge fire department, battled with the flames. The Downshire mansion, one of the finest in Kent and full of historic heirlooms, was destroyed.

Another Cruiser Launched.

The first-class armored British cruiser Cressy, one of six now building in private yards, was launched today by the Fairfield Shipbuilding company of Glasgow. The Cressy type is an improvement on the Powerful and Diadem class, although the general construction is similar to that adopted throughout the navy. Its armament is heavier than the Diadem class, there being two 9.2 guns in barbettes, one forward and one aft; twelve 6-inch guns, four on the upper deck, two forward and two aft, giving a fore and aft fire at high range, and eight on the main deck, thus insuring a heavy broadside fire. The engines can develop 21,000 horse-power, giving a speed of twenty-one knots. The Cressy measures 440 feet in length, 69 feet 6 inches beam, has a draft of 26 feet, and will carry 700 officers and men.

ITALY SEES WAR AHEAD.

SCENTS TROUBLE IN WANING INFLUENCE OF LORD SALISBURY.

Roma Mattino, in Discussing the Growing Power of Chamberlain, Predicts That Conflict Between England and France Is More Probable—Pope Leo May Be Unable to Celebrate New Year's Mass at the Vatican—New Arrests in Mafia Conspiracy.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY OSCAR DURANTE.]

ROME, Dec. 4.—The Mattino today, commenting on the so-called new triple alliance, says: "Lord Salisbury's moderating influence in the Cabinet and in the councils of the Conservative party is constantly decreasing, while, on the other hand, Chamberlain's provoking influence increases daily. It may prove that the latter will soon reach a place at the head of the Conservatives, thus making a Franco-British war more than probable."

Pope Daily Grows Weaker.

The Pope, despite the precarious condition of his health and the increasing weakness of age, is extremely desirous of celebrating mass at the Vatican's Basilica on New Year's day as usual. His physician is attempting to dissuade him, fearing the unusual exertion will have serious effects on the health of his Holiness.

Diblasi Under Arrest.

Police Inspector Diblasi, yesterday deposed from his office by Premier Pelliux, was today arrested on the order of the Milan assizes on the charge of being an accomplice in Notarbartolo's murder. The Caputale, the ministerial organ, today urges the arrest of Palizzolo as being the instigator of the murder, and also his indictment for embezzlement while trustee of the Bank of Sicily. Palizzolo is reported to be still at Palermo and the police are closely watching his movements. The anti-ministerial press has been active in the denunciation of Palizzolo since the beginning of the present anti-Mafia agitation, but only until today has his complicity with the Notarbartolo murder been openly charged by a newspaper so close to the Pelliux Cabinet.

New Honor for General di Busca.

General Lanza di Busca, the present Italian Ambassador to Berlin, is likely to be appointed King Humbert's premier adi-de-camp, succeeding Lieutenant General Ponzio-Vaglia. The latter ceases his active service in the army on Wednesday, having reached his 65th year.

Parliament's Holiday Recess.

The official Correspondenza Politica says that Parliament will adjourn on the 20th inst. for the Christmas holidays.

Confer on Abyssinian Boundary.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ROME, Dec. 4.—The conference here between the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Marquis Visconti Venosta; Commissioner Martini, the British Ambassador, Sir Philip W. Currie; and James Rennel Rodd, the special envoy to King Menelik of Abyssinia in 1897, was solely concerned with the delimitation of the frontiers of Erythrea and the Soudan, and the details of frontier arrangements affecting intercourse between the two territories. It was the presence in Italy of Commissioner Martini, who is Governor of Erythrea, which suggested the expediency of Mr. Rodd's visit, in order to rapidly and verbally arrange matters.

Emperor William of Germany was neither consulted nor interested in the arrangement, which was purely one of boundaries, upon which Italy, more as a matter of courtesy than anything else, was consulted.

No element of offensive or defensive alliance was considered, and the reports to that effect published in the United States are officially characterized as absolutely untrue.

Kaiser Knows No Mixture.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—Emperor William's latest bon mot, it is said, grew out of the ardent efforts of a well-known German-born American in Berlin to obtain an audience. The applicant had pleaded that he was only a German-American member of some American public body.

In refusing his request, the Kaiser said that Germans born here but naturalized in America became Americans.

KAISER WILL STAY OUT.

GERMANY WANTS NO ALLIANCE WITH ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Inspired Cologne Gazette Declares There Will Be Time Enough to Talk of Treaties When Each of the Interested Nations Has a Case Ready for Solution—Hohenlohe to Redeem His Pledges to Abolish Restrictive Measures.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. B. MACGOWAN.]

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—The Cologne Gazette, apparently after interviewing the Foreign office, says:

"Germany has no occasion whatever to take the political initiative. The fact that Germany, England, and the United States have a number of common interests cannot be denied; but there is time enough to reach agreements when each has a case ready for solution. In expressing the fear that England by an alliance with the other Germanic peoples would lose her position of arbitrator between dual and triple alliances, the English newspapers commit a curious error, for England abandoned the spectator's rôle months ago. This rôle suits Germany because as a fruit of a consistent foreign policy none of her plans require the support of any other nation."

Naval Bill Now Certain.

It was rumored recently that the government would avoid a naval conflict at this session of the Reichstag by bringing in a memorial to be debated, but not voted upon. The North German Gazette today says positively that a naval bill will be before the Reichstag before adjournment.

Coinage Bill in the Reichstag.

The Reichstag today sent the coinage bill to the regular committee. The Conservatives defended the thaler coinage. Delegate Arendt made a long-winded bimetallic speech which nobody took the trouble to answer.

The principal feature of the discussion was the address of Dr. von Thielman, Minister of Finance, who explained that the bill provided for a gradual increase in silver coinage until there was an average of fourteen marks per capita in circulation. The Treasury, he explained, would prevent undue disturbance in financial circles by withdrawing other pieces from circulation.

Von Thielman defended the bill, asserting that the coinage of thalers was more than ever necessary in view of the contingency of the war in south Africa closing the Transvaal mines for an indefinite period.

Director Koch of the Reichsbank opposed the bill, claiming it was an uncalled for concession to the bimetallists. He declared all the great powers in the commercial world had adopted the gold standard and that Germany should not now weaken her allegiance.

Will Redem His Pledge.

At the opening of the present session of the Reichstag, Chancellor Hohenlohe promised to annul the most senseless, useless, and burdensome restrictions of the freedom of political organizations before the next civil code goes into effect on Jan. 1. Hohenlohe has been bitterly attacked for making no preparations to keep his promise. It is reported today, however, that the Chancellor has secured the Kaiser's permission to redeem his word.

Sultan Honors Von Buelow.

The Sultan of Turkey has showed his satisfaction over the conclusion of the Bagdad railway negotiations by granting to Von Billow a coveted order.

Plight of Finnish Newspapers.

The newspapers of Finland will found an insurance company to protect themselves against losses on account of the Russian censorship. They will each contribute 5 per cent of their gross income and raise the subscription price accordingly. Newspaper publishers of Finland have lost nearly $100,000 within the last few months. Their distressed employés have been partially relieved by benefits and subscriptions netting $25,000.

CZAR'S MOVE TO CABOOL.

RUSSIAN JOURNALS WANT A STRONG MILITARY FORCE IN AFGHANISTAN.

Leading Newspapers of St. Petersburg Insist There Must Be Enough Troops to Frustrate Any Plans of the English—European Powers No Longer in Doubt as to British Policy in Africa and May Shape Their Course Accordingly.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY W. L. HUBBARD.]

VIENNA, Dec. 4.—Discussing the London Daily Chronicle's statements that Russia is planning to establish a permanent embassy at Cabool, Afghanistan, the leading St. Petersburg papers urge the government to supply the proposed embassy with a military guard sufficiently strong to be equal to frustrating any plans the English, who are near by, may conceive.

Europe's Estimate of England.

Chamberlain's speech is still the subject of comment here in Vienna, and the Russian papers also give editorial mention. The Novosti says:

"Balfour's and Chamberlain's speeches have one good feature. They remove all doubts concerning the purpose of the war. The powers know now that they consist only of a war of conquest against two weak states, and can shape their policy accordingly."

Russian Hint to France.

The Novoe Vyrema declares the French caricatures inopportune, since they draw the Queen's name into a political squabble, and endanger the success of the exposition.

Commends Lord Rosebery.

The Freie Presse tonight commends Lord Rosebery's Edinburg speech, and styles it as "a polite but plain reprimand for Mr. Chamberlain."

Death of Dr. Franz Smolta.

Dr. Franz Smolta died this afternoon after a long illness at his home in Lemberg, aged 80. He was a Pole by birth. As a youth he was an active leader in Polish agitations in Galizia, and in the early '40s was arrested, tried, and sentenced to death, but was pardoned by imperial amnesty. He practiced law until 1848, when he became President of the first Austrian Reichstag. From 1881 until 1893 he was President of the Lower House. On retiring he was made honorary member of the Herrenhaus and voted a pension of 7,300 florins. His bust was placed in the Lower House.

Austro-Hungarian Art Exhibit.

The Austro-Hungarian Art and Industrial Exposition opened yesterday at St. Petersburg in the presence of the Czar and Czarina, the city dignitaries, and diplomatic corps. After remaining a month in St. Petersburg the exhibit will be taken to Moscow for an equal period. Then the chief objects will go to Paris for the exposition. Over 400 pictures, besides many art products of the empire belonging to Emperor Franz Josef, are included in the collection.

Big Strike in Silesia.

All cloth manufacturers in Jagerndorf, in Silesia, closed down today, owing to a strike in one of the factories for higher wages. Over 3,000 weavers are thus thrown out of employment.

Dvorak's new symphonic poem, "The Wild Dove," which the Chicago Orchestra played at its opening concert, was heard for the first time in Vienna yesterday at the Philharmonic concert. Director Mahler found as little favor here as in Chicago.

Judge Grosscup Recovered.

Judge P. S. Grosscup of Chicago, who declares himself almost entirely recovered from the effects of his severe illness in Chicago, leaves Vienna tomorrow night, after three weeks' stay, accompanied by Miss Grosscup and his secretary, for Milan, Florence, Naples, and Rome. He will sail for home from Genoa on Jan. 26.

Tariff Conference in Australia.

Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 4.—Mail advices from Australia say that a tariff conference has been held at Melbourne by manufacturers and others interested in having a protective tariff for Australia. A tariff schedule was prepared for submission to Parliament.

TROOPS AT SANTA CRUZ.

YOUNG'S FORCE ADVANCES AND HOPES TO SOON TAKE AGUINALDO.

Rebel Leader Now Believed to Be in Benguet Mountain Pass, Both Ends of Which Are Fortified by the Enemy—Filipinos Flee from a Position at Tagudin Which Gives Them Opportunity to Slaughter the Americans—Traces of the Prisoners.

MANILA, Dec. 4, 10:30 p. m.—General Young, with three troops of the Third Cavalry, and Major Peyton C. March's battalion of the Thirty-third Infantry arrived at Santa Cruz today.

General Young hopes to find Aguinaldo in Benguet Mountain Pass and to capture him there. Both entrances to Benguet are fortified. Two troops of the Third Cavalry will reinforce General Young in the pass.

The Americans left Hamapacan, Province of Union, this morning, expecting to have a hard fight at Tagudin, in South Ilocos Province, but they found, on arriving there, 600 rebels under General Tino had evacuated thirty-six hours before, deserting an almost impregnable position.

The insurgents had been intrenched at Tagudin, on the north side of the river, where a hundred well disciplined troops could have slaughtered a whole brigade crossing the river, with the men up to the armpits in water.

Met by Brass Band.

The residents of Tagudin received the Americans outside the town with a brass band. They had been robbed of almost everything by the insurgents.

A similar reception awaited General Young at Santa Cruz. Prominent citizens, headed by a band, escorted the American officers to houses, where rest and refreshment were offered.

General Young's command was almost without food. The men had been living on the country, which affords little, and the horses are completely worn out, most of them being without shoes.

The inhabitants of Santa Cruz and of other towns through which the Americans passed say that Aguinaldo and his entire refugee army have gone into the mountains eastward since the Oregon, Samar, and Callao attacked Vigan and landed a force there.

In several towns General Young was shown letters written by Lieutenant Gilmore, showing that he had been kindly treated by the citizens, and had been entertained by them when he passed through last May.

Reports indicate that all the American prisoners, some twenty-five or thirty, were at one time in Benguet Province, but it is supposed now that they have been removed into Lepanto Province.

General Young's desire is to pursue the rebels into the mountains. There is no communication between his small command and any of the other American columns, except indirectly, perhaps, by sighting and signaling United States gunboats bound to or from Manila.

Rebels Put to Rout.

Captain Rumbold, with thirty-five men of Company G, Thirty-second Infantry, while escorting the signal corps laying the wire from Porac to Florida Blanca, charged and routed seventy insurgents, killing a Captain and several privates.

The Americans found on the Captain the sword and revolver that were taken from the body of Naval Cadet Welborn C. Wood, who was killed by the insurgents while in command of the gunboat Urdaneta when that vessel was captured in the Oranl River.

The Spanish Secretary, Señor Benquente, has arrived here with a note from Lieutenant Gilmore to his sister, Mrs. Major Price. He says he has been ill, but is now in fairly good health. The Spaniards befriended him and gave him money and clothes.

Colonel Hood, while reconnoitering near San Miguel, drove a force of insurgents from Ildefonso, killing several. Five Americans were slightly wounded.

DEATHS OF THE FILIPINO WAR.

General Otis Reports to Washington a List of Soldiers Who Have Succumbed.

General Otis has reported to the War department at Washington the following additional list of deaths:

BONEPART, CLARENCE, Company K, Twenty-fourth Infantry; drowned in Rio Grande River, Oct. 27.

CORBETT, RICHARD P., Company C, Twenty-sixth Infantry; gunshot wounds received in action, Nov. 27.

FOSTER, FAY, Company D, Ninth Infantry; chronic diarrhea, Dec. 1.

GOODRICH, DEWANEE, artificer, Ninth Infantry; acute dysentery, Nov. 28.

HART, JAMES M., Company A, Ninth Infantry; chronic diarrhea, Nov. 30.

HISCOCK, HARRY, sergeant, Company H, Twenty-sixth Infantry; gunshot wounds received in action, Nov. 24.

MOHUN, LOUIS W., Ninth Infantry; gunshot wounds received in action, Nov. 29.

PALL, THOMAS B., Company E, Twenty-seventh Infantry; acute dysentery, Nov. 27.

ROONEY, JAMES E., Company A, Twenty-sixth Infantry; gunshot wounds received in action, Nov. 25.

SMITH, THOMAS, Company K, Twenty-second Infantry; acute dysentery, Nov. 26.

STORRS, ROY, Company L, Third Infantry; typhoid fever, Nov. 29.

WETHERBY, JOHN C., Company E, Fourth Infantry; gunshot wounds received in action, Nov. 26.

WILLIAMS, JOHN H., Company F, Sixth Artillery; uræmia, Nov. 30.

BELATED LADYSMITH NEWS.

English Garrison Indifferent to Daily Assaults of the Boers and Civilians Are Patient.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

PIETERMARITZBURG, Nov. 30 (Thursday, delayed).—Latest dispatches from Ladysmith, dated 25th, say: "Nothing important since last message. Boers arrange program daily. English apparently disinterested spectators; complaint that Boers deliberately shelled hospital after White had refused request of Schalk that wounded be sent to Ikombi camp. The Liverpool Gloster regiments have lost eleven killed and wounded. Several Natal police were also killed. Estimated strength of the Boers is below 10,000. They expect peaceful surrender. Strong siege resolves itself into desultory attacks. Health of troops good. Civilians patient."

Situation at Estcourt.

ESTCOURT, Nov. 30.—A local farmer taken prisoner by the Highlanders, but released at Colenso yesterday, has just arrived in camp. He estimates the Boer force holding Colenso at 15,000, with fifteen guns in strong positions. He says General Joubert himself commands the Boers.

All Safe at Mafeking.

MOCHUDI, Nov. 24.—Latest news from Mafeking reports continuous sniping and shelling by the Boers. News of the arrival of the British troops in south Africa just in. Operations of the Boer commandos are mysterious. There seems to be a gradual movement from north to south, with no apparent object. Siege wearying. Only thing British can do is to wait.

Gomez in Line with Cubans.

HAVANA, Dec. 4.—At a meeting of the Emiliano Nunez club today, attended by General Maximo Gomez, General Agramonte, General Lacret, the Marquis of Santa Lucia, and other revolutionists, General Gomez said: "They are mistaken who think that enmity exists between the Cuban revolutionists and myself. The only difference has been one of opinion."

Chicago Presbytery Proceedings.

At the meeting of the Chicago Presbytery the Rev. Joseph A. Vance of Maryland was assigned to duty at the Hyde Park Presbyterian Church at a salary of $4,000. The Rev. L. S. Greene accepted the call of St. Anne's Presbyterian Church at a salary of $1,000.

LONDON TIMES' NEWS.

(Continued from first page.)

proper authorities its offer of medical and sanitary assistance to the belligerents of south Africa. The British government declined the offer with thanks, but Dr. Leyds telegraphed that a Russian Red Cross detachment would be gladly welcomed by the Transvaal. This detachment is now organized, consisting of five doctors, eight Sisters of Charity, four assistants, and twelve other attendants, who start for Pretoria on Dec. 10, taking a fully equipped field lazarette for twenty-five beds. The society assigned 100,000 rubles for expenses.

The Dutch committee at St. Petersburg has already collected, chiefly through the medium of Russian papers, over 70,000 rubles for the Boers. All kinds of misdeeds and cruelties are ascribed to British troops in south Africa by the Russian journals, which are plentifully supplied with material from most of the continental centers. The Novoe Vremya calls upon the British army to clear itself of these accusations if it can, in default of which the powers are urged to protest in the name of humanity.

Direct Wire to Buda-Pesth.

VIENNA (Monday)—Direct telegraphic communication between Buda-Pesth and London was opened today by an exchange of complimentary messages between Hegedus, the Hungarian Minister of Commerce, and the English Postmaster General, the Duke of Norfolk. The line is 2,200 kilometres long, and passes through Austria, Switzerland, France, and under the English Channel. Copper wire principally is used.

Chile-Argentine Boundary.

BUENOS AYRES (Monday)—Señor Alcorta, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, accompanied by Under Secretary Gomez, sails Friday for London on matters relating to the Chile-Argentine boundary.

The arbitration contract signed ad referendum provides for the withdrawal from circulation of the foreign debt by exchanging bonds issued by the province for £667,050 of national bonds bearing 4 per cent interest with one-half per cent amortization.

SWENIE NIGHT IN COUNCIL

LARGE PORTRAIT OF FIRE CHIEF PRESENTED TO THE CITY.

Marshal Is Away at a "4-11" Alarm, but the Mayor Says Felicitous Things in Accepting the Picture—Purchase of Drainage Canal Water Power Made Special Order—Archer Avenue Line Extended—Acceptance of Grand Trunk Track Elevation.

WORK DONE BY THE CITY COUNCIL.

Received a life-size picture of Fire Marshal Swenie.

Made a special order of a recommendation that the city purchase the Drainage Canal water power.

Received a recommendation from the Controller that the city sell some of its real estate.

Received an acceptance of the Grand Trunk track elevation ordinance.

Ordered the salaries of city employés for December paid before Christmas.

Passed an ordinance granting an extension of Archer avenue car line from Kedzie to Hyman avenue.

Referred an ordinance giving the Health department jurisdiction over the construction of buildings.

Ordered the Commissioner of Public Works to repair the Halsted and Canal street and Center avenue viaducts at the expense of the railway companies.

Voted Hull House free water for a skating rink.

It was "Denis Swenie" night at the meeting of the City Council last evening. Graeme Stewart, John V. Clarke, Thomas Brenan, and Daniel D. Healy, as a committee representing the various friends of the veteran fireman, had bought and placed in the Council chamber the life-size picture of Marshal Swenie painted by F. L. Van Ness, which for some time has hung in the Art Institute, and W. J. Hynes made a short speech in their behalf presenting it to the city. The arrangement was that Marshal Swenie was to be on hand himself as part of the program, but a "4-11" alarm came in about the time the Council met, and he went off to fight the fire, leaving his friends to conduct the proceedings. Some people who knew the Fire Marshal's distaste to anything like personal praise were of the opinion he had turned the alarm in himself in order to escape being made too much of, but the rumor was unfounded.

Mr. Hynes spoke of Denis Swenie's long and valuable services to the city. The picture was received in behalf of the municipality by Mayor Harrison, who, among other things, said:

"Chicago is proud of Denis Swenie; proud of him not only as a great fireman, but because he is the originator of the best fire department on earth. Its excellence today is due to his exertions. Twenty years ago my father appointed him to his present position, and the only thing to be regretted of was that he had selected Denis Swenie as Fire Marshal. Chicago appreciates his services, and our only hope is that fifty years from now we will have Denis as vigorous and able as he now is to fight our fires."

Aldermen Ailing, Gunther, Powers, Morris, Allerton and Brenan added words of praise of the Fire Marshal, and the picture was formally accepted by a rising vote, and another vote of thanks was given the committee which presented it.

Cincinnati Officials' Visit.

After this the meeting was an exceedingly noisy one. The Swenie exercises had gone off with no further interruption than an audible inquiry from Alderman Kunz of "What is all this about, anyhow?" but soon after the fun began. Mayor Tefel of Cincinnati and T. S. Miller, Vice President of the City Board of Trade of that city, were seated beside Mayor Harrison, and it seemed as if the Aldermen were "showing off" for their benefit.

"I am certainly most edified," remarked Mayor Tefel afterwards. "In our city the Mayor does not keep in touch with the Aldermen by parading things, but here it would seem as if the practice gave him considerable of the 'White Man's Burden' to carry."

For Drainage Canal Power.

Alderman Butler (Twenty-seventh), as chairman of the special committee to confer with the Drainage board concerning a plan for the city to acquire the water power to be developed by the drainage canal, reported that the board had stated it had received an offer to pay $5 a horse-power a year from a responsible bidder, and could not allow the city to have it on any lower terms. It has been computed the power would amount to 20,000 horse-power at the wheel, or 16,000 delivered in Chicago, and an expenditure of $1,500,000 would be required to develop it. With a total expenditure of $3,000,000, the committee figures, it would be possible to lease the power in Chicago, and, counting interest on plant, this would mean $15 a horse-power a year, against the present cost of $55 for coal.

Hence the committee recommended that it be authorized to enter into negotiations with the Drainage board for the power on that basis. The recommendation was made a special order for next Monday evening.

Extends Street Car Line.

Alderman Carey called up the ordinance extending the franchise of the Chicago City railway company in Archer avenue from Kedzie avenue, the present terminus, to Lyman avenue, or West South Forty-second avenue, about a mile and a half. Alderman Powers moved to postpone it indefinitely. He moved to amend by compelling the company to pave the street with macadam from curb to curb, and said he had investigated the matter and found that was what the property-owners wanted.

"Let the Alderman does not know where the place is" retorted Alderman Cary.

The Brenner amendment was laid on the table, together with another from the same Alderman binding the road to pave the street from curb to curb when a special assessment was laid. In its place was inserted a clause providing for paving sixteen feet by the company when the street was improved.

Alderman Fowler put in an amendment providing for a four-cent fare, which also was defeated, and finally the ordinance was passed, with nine negative votes.

Compensation for Privileges.

The Mayor sent in an ordinance fixing compensation for various special privileges. The most important were: Charles F. Gunther, private electric light plant, $800 a year; Reid, Murdoch & Co., sidewalk obstruction, $200 a year; and Pullman's Palace Car company, switch track, $200 a year.

Special Committees Named.

The Mayor appointed the following special committees:

On Local Parks—Aldermen Jackson, Schiake, Novak [3], Rector, Martin, Griffith, Allen, Brennan [10], Pettibone, and Dr. J. B. Murphy, George M. Adams, Dankmar Adler, Fred Greely, Oscar F. Mayer, and Charles L. Hutchinson.

On North Side Canal—Aldermen Herrmann, Wagner, Pettibone, Smith, Olson, Helm, Rutter [28], Schiake, Butler [27], and Onward Bates.

Park Trustees William Penn Nixon, Virgil M. Gould, Bruno Ruhl, and Charles N. Roberts.

Other Business Transacted.

Alderman Cullerton had passed an order for an ordinance to compel the street cars on West Twentieth and Eighteenth streets to run every six minutes during the day and every four minutes in rush hours, and a request for a forfeiture of the franchise of the West Division line in Ashland avenue from Blue Island avenue to Thirty-first street on the ground that the line had been leased to the Chicago General company.

Corporation Counsel Walker reported in answer to a question that a binding contract could be drawn between the city and contractors, but the trouble was too often that the work was changed after the contract was signed, giving excuse for extras. The report was sent to the Finance committee, which is considering the request of the Mayor to be allowed to build the South side intercepting sewer by day labor.

The Corporation Counsel also reported the city had the right to order the gas company to put in mains, but only in cases where there was a reasonable demand for them.

Controller Kerfoot sent in a recommendation that the city be authorized to sell the unproductive real estate it owns, which was given in the list made up recently by Alderman Butler [27th], as a means of providing for small parks and of which the Gage farm is the principal item. It was sent to the Finance committee.

Alderman Coughlin had passed an order providing that all city employés be paid their December salaries the Saturday before Christmas. He also had adopted a resolution calling on the commissioners of the Illinois and Michigan Canal to yield to the drainage trustees in the matters now in controversy between them.

HELD FOR MANY BURGLARIES.

August Thompson and Charles Jennings Faced by Nine Accusers, with More to Hear From.

August Thompson, 6334 Jackson avenue, and Charles Jennings, 6347 Drexel avenue, who were captured by the Woodlawn police on Friday night, were arraigned before Justice Quinn at Hyde Park on nine charges of burglary each, preferred by the following:

H. A. Havil, 6316 Cottage Grove avenue.
Mrs. T. Plunkett, 6422 Greenwood avenue.
Mrs. Maggie Krause, 6215 Michigan avenue.
Virgil Cook, 6347 Rhodes avenue.
A. D. Marshall, 801 Sixty-fifth street.
H. R. Weeks, 6306 Champlain avenue.
J. J. Risdon, 6349 State street.
R. C. Mead, 4356 Berkeley avenue.
E. R. Downey, 5809 Jackson avenue.

Through the confession made by Jennings the police recovered $5,000 worth of assorted property at the houses of the prisoners. During the afternoon the Woodlawn Station was visited by many victims and by night most of the recovered plunder was identified. Those who claimed some of their missing property were:

J. W. Camp, 6347 Rhodes avenue.
Dr. A. W. Hoyt, 4020 Greenwood avenue.
A. M. Kinkaid, 7311 Yale avenue.
Mrs. Harry Cottler, 293 Forty-third street.
Mrs. J. H. Christian, 6354 Greenwood avenue.
Mrs. O. B. Stebbins, 7108 Eggleston avenue.
Mrs. O. W. Frary, 421 West Seventy-fifth street.
Charles A. Chase, 6647 Yale avenue.

Jennings and Thompson will be arraigned on these additional charges before Justice Quinn, and their present $900 bonds increased correspondingly. Their hearing was continued to next Monday.

Two Lads Hold Up Another.

Two youthful highwaymen held up and robbed William Trouchowski, 1543 Drake avenue, of $4 at Diversey street and Fairfield avenue at 4 p. m. yesterday in view of fifty persons. Trouchowski is 14 years old and is employed by the E. Hartwell Lumber company, 1324 Elston avenue. The youthful highwaymen held revolvers to his head and demanded his money. Trouchowski complied. Workmen who saw the holdup gave chase, but the footpads escaped.

Robbed in a Hotel.

Three robbers forced their way into the apartments of Mrs. Jessie Herman, proprietor of the Baldwin Hotel, 74 Van Buren street, at 5 a. m., and after choking her into insensibility ransacked her apartments, securing $43, and then made their escape. Two hours after Sergeant Mooney and Detective Niland arrested Charles West at Van Buren and Clark streets on suspicion of being one of the robbers. Forty-three dollars was found in his possession. Mooney said he confessed.

Thugs Busy Down-Town.

James Finley, saloonkeeper, Polk and Clark streets, was attacked in front of his saloon early in the morning by two highwaymen, who attempted to rob him of a diamond. He drove the robbers away. This is the second time in a week that footpads have attempted to rob Finley.

John Jenson was met by three robbers in Clark street, near Harrison, last evening. The footpads beat Jensen a severe beating and robbed him of $15.

Mabel Adams Arrested.

Mabel Adams was arrested last night by Policeman Pat Lavin. William Hellar, a Philadelphia traveling man, bought her a drink in a saloon near Adams and Dearborn streets and soon after missed $45. The woman ran out and boarded a street car going west in Adams street. She was arrested while passing over the Adams street bridge. The money was found.

FROM RICHES TO STABLE WORK.

William M. Webb, Formerly of Chicago, Forced to Menial Occupation in California.

Pasadena, Cal., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—A man who has been working for a priest in this city for several weeks as hostler and coachman, says he is a former Chicago millionaire, William M. Webb.

Webb, who is now 66 years old, went into cattle buying at the beginning of the civil war, and increased his business till he was chief government contractor.

After the war Webb erected several packing-houses and says that in the height of his fortune he was worth $5,000,000.

Webb came to southern California seven years ago and in speculation lost his fortune. He has been given a ticket to San Antonio, Tex., where he expects to remain with friends.

GAMES IN THE BOWLING LEAGUES.

Phœnix Wins Two from Lakesides—Marquettes Capture Two.

In the Chicago league the Phœnix team last night lost the first game to the Lakesides by 77 pins, but won the second by 31 pins and the third by 91. Berlin rolled high average, 207. Scores:

Lakeside.	1	2	3	Phœnix.	1	2	3.
Berlin	246	185	207	Thompson	150	190	156
Waller	159	146	135	Fransecker	163	157	150
Rogers	127			Wass	163	165	160
Heins		127	140	Bender	173	203	180
Mayer	161	160	168	Cresswell	179	174	177
Marsh	150	138	137				
Total	832	789	747	Totals	795	939	833

In the Lake View league the Marquette-Armour series on Sexton's alleys resulted in one victory for the former. The playing of Pretzel and Murray was the feature. Scores:

Marquette.	1.	2.	Armour.	1.	2.
Labahn	164	151	Geroux	142	162
Heuss	156	183	Avery	137	143
Kuehn	191	181	Schmidt	161	151
Wass	146	151	Mronek	152	168
Miller	168	168	Murray	208	162
Bohnsack	128	154	Pretzel	167	184
Pretzel	202	154	Wendt	155	185
Evers	163	158	Wilbersheid	166	174
Totals	1,334	1,305	Totals	1,276	1,273

The Eagles won three straight games from the Irving Parks in the Englewood league.

Eagle.	1.	2.	3.	Irving Park.	1.	2.	3.
Bolskan	155	202	157	Bell	157	157	143
Blans	178	165	130	Calhoun	150	152	146
Schau	147	119	153	Manerow	142	174	100
Fabisch	140	149	150	Hoff	150	150	150
Hansen	180	199	178	Schwartz	123	156	163
Totals	848	772	764	Totals	760	791	692

At America's Hall the Americas won two games from the Magerstadts. Scores:

Magerst'ds.	1.	2.	3.	Americas.	1.	2.	3.
Barring	109	149	163	White	136	151	149
Sass	175	151	155	Hatfield	129	171	158
Ernst	117	150	140	Roots	141	173	113
Reidy	122	130	110	Sullivan	164	130	202
Hoeft	147	158	167	Steele	142	177	160
Totals	790	743	770	Totals	712	802	781

The Oaklands bowlers won two games out of three last night from the Englewood Men's club. Gillette of the defeated team had high average, 197 2-3. Scores:

Oaklands.	1.	2.	3.	Englewood.	1.	2.	3.
Hann	153	157	167	Ramsey	167	153	130
Fountain	149	167	146	Miller	151	151	179
Howison	162	148	146	Dall	181		
Johnson	209	211	149	Daniel		152	173
Conbys	202	197	197	Miller	161	190	151
				Gillette	206	206	181
Totals	879	872	903	Totals	854	861	830

The Premiers won two games out of three from the West Madisons last night at Holland's. Chisholm of the Premiers made high score, 223.

Premiers.	1.	2.	3.	W. Mad'ns.	1.	2.	3.
Chisholm	159	177	223	Brown	130	190	151
Doolittle	159	194	180	Bowen	152	190	130
Edington	178	120		Ruther	143	170	155
Gibbons	142	188	168	Hilton	163	160	159
Diener	169	158	190	Hanna	168	155	170
Frantzen		171					
Totals	849	824	932	Totals	841	859	757

FAST PACE IN THE SIX-DAY RACE.

Wheelmen at Madison Square Garden Are Making Great Time.

New York, Dec. 4.—[Special.]—Twelve of the nineteen teams that started Sunday midnight in the six-day cycle race were tearing around the little wooden bowl at Madison Square Garden tonight. Nine of the twelve were pedaling within a mile of one another. Three of them were on even terms. The score was 1,645 miles ahead of the best ever made by a single rider.

Six-day racing has been changed by the Collins twelve-hours-a-day restriction from the old-time grind to an almost continuous sprint. This has caused the introduction of team contests.

The hazard pace of the weary plodder has given way to the bright eyes and flushed cheeks of the sprinter. The new fashion has caught on, and a race is on the boards that may yet have to be decided by the last desperate effort of the last man, as was the case when Gimmi won the twenty-four hour race last winter.

At the end of the first hour eleven teams were even up. At 3 o'clock Elkes were a mile and a neck in the lead. Babcock and Stinson fell back two laps in the fourth hour, and two hours later Fischer and Chevalier, Elkes' partners, were dropped half a mile to the rear of the leaders. Johnson and Conneau, the trolley dodgers, were the first to yield to the terrific pace.

A couple of hours sufficed to convince them that the pace was too swift. Before noon Ireland and the Newyarkers, and Rivieres and Brown, the thousand-mile road wonders, fell by the wayside, while Delling left his mate, Peabody, to go it alone. During the afternoon Miquelets and Fallon and Bob Miller and stone got out of the running.

Then Lawton put the pace too fast, and his team mate, Julius, concluded not to go on alone.

Altogether it looks like an open race, and the closest and fastest struggle by far in the annals of long distance circle racing.

The scores at 2 o'clock were:

Eaton-Walthour	540	2	Babcock-Stinson	539	4
Miller-Waller	540	1	Stevens-Turville	539	2
Gimm-Pierce	540	3	Bedell-Bedell	538	1
Mays-McEachern	540	5	Thoms-Dickerson	516	6
Aranzon-Kramer	539	6	Davidson-Banks	353	8
Fischer-Chevalier	539	7	The Fontaines	499	9

ERNE AND O'BRIEN DRAW

PUT UP A HURRICANE FIGHT OF TWENTY-FIVE ROUNDS.

Buffalo Man Forces the Fighting, but the Superior Science of His Opponent Evens Up the Mill—Lightweight Champion Is Knocked Down Three Times, but His Blows Are More Clean-Cut than Those of His Antagonist—Details of the Battle.

New York, Dec. 4.—Frank Erne of Buffalo and Jack O'Brien of New York fought twenty-five rounds at 133 pounds at the Coney Island Sporting club tonight, and at the end of it the referee, George Siler of Chicago, declared the bout a draw. This decision was fair and just, but it did not satisfy a number of persons who had picked a favorite.

O'Brien did a lot of forcing and fighting, but Erne's work was of a cleaner and more scientific character. O'Brien's blows fell with a force that was not behind Erne's. It was the old case of a clean boxer against a hurricane fighter.

Of the two O'Brien's face bore the worse marks. Both his eyes were badly damaged, and his mouth and nose puffed up. Erne's left eye was smashed, but this will not hurt him half as much as the punishment he received in the body during the mill. O'Brien invariably got in pile-driving blows on the stomach, ribs, and kidneys, and the frequent visitations of his fists left red welts on the Buffalo lad's body.

O'Brien was an even money favorite about the fifteenth round, while before the fight began 100 to 75 was laid against him. During the fight O'Brien scored three knockdowns, while none was recorded against him.

The Buffalo lad was the first to enter the ring, and as soon as he walked across the roped inclosure he received a warm welcome. O'Brien followed a minute later, and the local rooters cheered wildly. O'Brien occupied the corner which Jeffries had, and Erne took that occupied by Sharkey.

It was within a minute of 10 o'clock when the men were called to the middle of the ring by Referee George Siler, who informed them that they should box under strict Queensberry rules.

Contest by Rounds.

First round—O'Brien was first to land, jabbing his left to the nose. A second later Erne jabbed his left to O'Brien's eye. Erne tried a left for the body, but missed, and they clinched near the ropes. After the breakaway Erne jabbed his left to the chest, and they were in a half clinch at the ropes.

Second round—O'Brien tried two lefts for the face, but they were blocked, and then Erne jabbed his left three times. Then Erne planted a left on the face. O'Brien landed his left near the kidneys at the bell.

Third round—Erne led his left to the nose, and blocked O'Brien's counter for the body. O'Brien landed on the face lightly, then Erne jabbed two lefts, and O'Brien's nose began to bleed. They fought fast, and O'Brien put a left hook to the body a moment before the bell left Erne full on his back. He was up in a second, but got to close quarters, where O'Brien shoved three lefts in the ribs.

Fourth round—O'Brien opened with a right swing on the kidneys, and Erne jabbed left to face. O'Brien swung a hard one to the jaw, but Erne countered on the face.

Fifth round—Erne did the leading as they came together, and tried twice for the head, but O'Brien blocked them and jabbed his left to the wind. Erne rushed O'Brien to the ropes, but O'Brien blocked three times with left hooks, all three being blocked. He jabbed left to the face, and in a mix-up Erne drove his right over the kidneys. Erne rushed into another left jab on the nose.

Sixth round—Erne jabbed left to nose, and swung left to the stomach. He jabbed his left to the face, O'Brien clinched, and hooked his right over his shoulder, trying to finish with the same punch. Erne swung left to body, and hooked the same glove to the jaw, jarring O'Brien's head. O'Brien tried the old swing, landing two lefts on the face and two more on the body. O'Brien rushed Erne to the ropes, and right on the body, and Erne jabbed his left to the face.

Seventh round—Erne rushed and swung his left on the face. He repeated again and again, and a couple of seconds later, and O'Brien clinched. Both rushed and drove hard lefts to the body. Erne sent two lefts to the face, and O'Brien landed, and Erne met him with a left swing on the chest. Erne jabbed a left on the nose, and O'Brien tried in reply. O'Brien got his right on the stomach. They got to a clinch, in which O'Brien put two lefts in the kidneys before the gong separated them.

Eighth round—O'Brien rushed Erne to the latter's corner, where he clinched and hooked right on the body. They exchanged lefts on the face. When they came to the center O'Brien bled Erne's nose with another flood from his left. They came to a clinch, and drove his left to the stomach. He kept forcing matters, getting his right to the jaw twice. He swung right for the head, but Erne ducked. Erne had all the worst of it.

Ninth round—O'Brien was again the aggressor and jabbed the left to the wind. He rushed Erne to his corner and put two right swings over the latter's jaw. Erne came again, and O'Brien swung his right on the face, and Erne fell down. He got up quickly and hooked his left to the jaw, repeating to O'Brien. On the defensive, Erne got two lefts to the stomach, and then they exchanged lefts on the face.

Land Many Body Blows.

Tenth round—Erne rushed, sending his left for the head, but it was blocked. O'Brien rushed Erne to the body and jabbed left to the wind, and in a clinch hooked his right twice over the kidneys. In a mix-up O'Brien got his right on the nose, and Erne jabbed left on the face. O'Brien again rushed, sending left and right to body and face. A clinch followed, in which Erne got two lefts on the face when the bell sounded.

Eleventh round—Erne rushed two lefts to body and face, and drove O'Brien across the ring. O'Brien dodged another, and got to a clinch. Erne put his right over O'Brien's head, and then both threw science to the winds and went at each other in slambang fashion, and kept this up until the bell sent them to their corners.

Twelfth round—Erne had the call on points and O'Brien on punishment, with even money being the rule when the round opened. Erne jabbed left to the face and O'Brien swung right to the body. O'Brien drove Erne to the ropes, and then there was an exchange of lefts on the face. They rushed to a clinch, O'Brien sending two lefts on the body. Erne fought back, and O'Brien jabbed his left twice on the face, and Erne rushed into a left on the body at the bell.

Thirteenth round—O'Brien rushed to the wind, Erne jabbed left to face, and in another clinch both worked into the body with rights. O'Brien slipped a terrific blow and Erne fell short with his right. O'Brien blocked several left leads, and drove his right to the wind. Erne swung a hard left on the stomach. He jabbed left to the face and right to body. Erne jabbed two lefts to the face, and O'Brien countered on the body.

Fourteenth round—Both jabbed lefts to the body and exchanged right swings on the head. The two of them fought like furies, the blows coming thick and fast. They lugged each other and punched in the clinches. Erne in clean hitting had a shade, but a couple of hard rights to the face. They wrestled and pulled and dragged each other in their efforts for supremacy, and a description of the blows would be impossible. Both were covered with blood, but O'Brien's face was the worse-looking, both eyes being bunged up and his mouth badly cut.

When the gong finished the bout neither man heard it and the house was in an uproar. There were cries of "Erne, Erne," and "O'Brien wins," from the partisans of both, while the more level-headed said a draw would be a just decision. As soon as the noise had abated somewhat the master of ceremonies announced that the referee had declared the bout a draw.

McConnell Knocks Out Burns.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 4.—Frank McConnell of San Francisco knocked out Charley Burns of Cincinnati in the eighth round at the St. Louis Athletic club tonight. The men fought at catch weights. The Californian had no difficulty in taking Burns' measure, but the latter did not stem up to a bruising mill. McConnell's sidestepping and ducking were superb. In the eighth he crossed Burns with a left to the jaw. Burns was dazed, and the Californian, seeing his advantage, crossed his right like a flash to the point of the jaw, bringing Burns to the floor flat on his back. McConnell helped carry his beaten adversary to his corner. It was some time before the Cincinnatian recovered. Tim Hurst refereed.

Carrig Easy for Hawkins.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 4.—Dal Hawkins of San Francisco and Jack Carrig of Olean met at the Olympic club tonight. After two minutes' fighting in the fifth round Carrig's seconds threw up the sponge. The Olean man was clearly outclassed, going down repeatedly in the third, fourth, and last rounds.

WESTERN HORSES BEAT EASTERN.

Benneville, Debride, Diggs, and Col. Cassidy Win at New Orleans.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—One favorite won at the fair grounds today, but the other winners were at false prices. This was particularly so in the cases of Benneville and Diggs and Debride reasonably might have been held in higher estimation than Dr. Walmsley.

The solitary winning favorite was Triaditza in the 5½ furlongs for 2-year-olds and she simply disgraced her field, moving farther away at every stride and finishing twelve lengths to the good. The track showed great improvement over that of Saturday, yesterday's shower helping to pack the sandy loam.

East met West, and the West got decidedly the better of it. Flying Bess, with 110 pounds up, was made favorite at 2 to 1 in the mile handicap for all ages, but the best she could do was to keep company with Benneville for half a mile. Benneville, with his 119 pounds, cut out a lead of three lengths at the three-quarters and maintained it to the end, Anderson getting the place by two lengths from Lackman. Flying Bess quit all over and finished last.

Clawson took his first mount at the meeting on Dr. Walmsley in the opening dash of six furlongs, and Dr. Walmsley went to the post a 2 to 1 favorite. Three others were held in higher regard than Debride, who won practically as he pleased after getting to Dr. Walmsley in the stretch. The latter was probably short.

Diggs and Jim Gore were neglected in the six furlongs selling race, third on the card, while the wise Easterners unbelted on Dave Gideon's castoff Belle of Holmdel and sent her to the post favorite at 4 to 1. Decide tried to run Diggs away, but his rest began to hurt him near the end and Diggs and Jim Gore ran past him out. Diggs went to the post at 7 to 1, while almost as good a price could be had against Jim Gore for the place.

There was another Eastern boil-over on Sister Fox in the one mile selling at the end of the card, but she finished three lengths outside of the money. Colonel Cassidy, who was played at a shorter price the last time out but did not land, won this race at 8 to 1, Koenig, the second choice, finishing in the place.

Six carloads of horses arrived from Washington this afternoon, five hours late.

New Orleans Summaries Dec. 4.

Weather clear. Track fast.

First race, ¾ mile, purse $300, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
7-1	Debride, 108 (Scherger)	3	2½	1½	1½	1½
2-1	Dr. Walmsley, 109 (Cl'son)	2	1½	1½	2½	2½
10-1	McAlbert, 106 (Ralph)	4	3½	2½	3½	3½

Time, 1:15½. Island Prince, Zanetto, Wordsworth, Sadan, Galileo, and Loitsrer finished as named. Winner, br. g., by Bubbler—Morning Star. Start fair. Won easily. Zanetto was outbadly. Loiterer stopped badly in the final furlong.

Second race, 5½ furlongs, purse $250. 2-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
2-5	Triaditza, 101 (Dominick)	1	1½	1½	1½	1½
50-1	Bess and Jim, 109 (Jones)	3	3½	3½	3½	2½
25-1	Fly Lotta, 101 (Mitchell)	2	4½	3½	2½	3½

Time, 1:08. Fleeting Moment, Watsr Bottle, Master Jack, and Quicksand all acres. Timemaker, sericordia bolted. Winner, b. f., by Russell—Bulgaria. Start struggling. Won easily. Supreme took the lead from the start and then fought it out thus later, probably from among a number of cities anxious to Fly Lotta, Fleeting Moment broke running. Ophelia ran her race at the post.

Third race, ¾ mile, purse $250, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
7-1	Digrs, 106 (Frost)	3	2½	2½	1½	1½
15-1	Jim Gore II., 119 (Y'dusen)	2	1½	4½	4½	2½
1-1	Decide, 101 (Taylor)	1	3½	1½	2½	3½

Time, 1:15¾. Trebor, George H. Ketcham, Tenole, Blarneystone, and Belle of Holmdel finished as named. Winner, ch. g., by Hurnby—Lily Wright. Post 3 minutes. Start good. Won easily. The next five were hard at it. Digrs came away strongly from the start, but Jim Gore II. was outrun the first part of the race, but closed much ground in the stretch. Decide pulled up lame. Belle of Holmdel showed no speed. George H. Ketcham ran a good race and will soon do. Trebor also did well.

Fourth race, 1 mile, purse $250, all ages, handicap:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
10-1	Benneville, 119 [Rigby]	1	1½	1½	1½	1½
4-1	Andes, 95 [Tully]	4	3½	2½	2½	2½
8-1	Lackman, 104 [Frost]	3	2½	3½	3½	3½

Time, 1:41. Jolly Roger, Florian, Jackanapes, and Flying Bess finished as named. Winner, b. h., by Bishop—Kathleen Kinney. Good start. Won handily. Colonel Cassidy came away at his leisure, Sister Fox stopped suddenly in the stretch turn.

New Orleans Entries.

Probabilities: Weather clear; track fast.

First race, ¾ mile, 4-year-olds and upward, 115 pounds: Bulgarian, 112; Reckon, Yolandies, 107; Village Pride, 104; Himtime, 102; The Burlington Route, 100; Miss Sasco, 99; Sir Christopher, 98; Hop Scotch, 99.

Second race, 1 mile, 2-year-olds, selling—Lamond, 109 pounds; Sadie Burnham, 108; Russell R., 102; Sir Fitzhugh, 102; Statira, 101; Satan, 99; Vain Glory, 96.

Third race, 1 mile and 20 yards, selling—Monk Wayman, 110 pounds; La Grange, 108; Jimp, 105; Bill Jackman, 103; Willie W., 103; Elkin, 100; Top Gallant, 102; Foscuro, 102; McCleary, 101; Deyo, 101; Jim McCleevy, 101; Liew Anna, 101; Chancery, 96; Ametta, 96; Pat Cleburne, 96.

Fourth race, ¾ mile, all ages, handicap—Bennevillle, 121 pounds; Molo, 112; Laureate, 110; The Burlington Route, 110; Allie Bell, 96; Tom Collins, 92; Lucille, 91.

Fifth race, 1 1-16 miles—Lord Neville, 110 pounds; Lobengula, 110; Donna Rita, 107; Virgie O., 107; Kisme, 107; Judge Steadman, 107; Yuba Dam, 107.

OPENING DAY AT TANFORAN PARK.

Second Meeting of the New Coast Track Starts Auspiciously.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—The second meeting at the new track began this afternoon under the most favorable conditions. Eighteen books were in line and the attendance was the largest in the history of the Western Turf association. The new track is perhaps the fastest ever constructed in America. With a soft cushion all round, the various races today were all run in fast time and new track records were established in almost every race. The talent met a complete downfall with the second race of the day, which was captured by G. B. Morris in easy style.

The handicap excited the most interest as the entrants had been adjusted to keep the talent guessing. Zoroaster and Morinel were the joint favorites, but the lightly weighted Opponent proved the winner. Dr. Nembula was cut loose and would have won at a mile or mile and sixteenth, but he tired in the last fifty yards.

Silver Tone showed his disinclination for a distance. Lothian easily outrunning him the last mile. Sunstone in the second, which, with Ramona & Waterhouse sold for $200, ran from wire to wire in 1:40.

Ike Morehouse, the Montana plunger, won $5,000 on Mocorito and Duke of York.

Sullsmore broke down in his race.

Burns & Waterhouse head the list of winning owners with $12,000. P. Ryan and Dr. Rowell have next with $4,500 each.

Thorpe, who has been here since the meeting began, heads the jockeys in the number of winning mounts, but Burns is already credited with thirty-four to his credit, while Eddie Jones has piloted twenty-seven winners.

Tanforan Park Summaries Dec. 4.

Weather cloudy. Track fast.

First race, ¾ mile, three $400, 2-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
11-5	Adv. Guard, 103 [J. Martin]	3	2½	2½	1½	1½
9-2	Diomed, 100 [Johnson]	2	1½	1½	2½	2½
6-5	My Gypsy, 100 [J. Rauch]	1	5½	5½	3½	3½

Time, 1:27½. Burdock and The Echo finished as named. Winner, ch. g., by Great Tom—Nellie Van. Good start. Won handily. Advance Guard was pressed, and when given his head left the others like a good one. My Gypsy received a bad ride. The Echo showed early speed.

Second race, 1 1-16 miles, purse $250, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
3-1	Lothian, 94 [Henry]	2	1½	1½	1½	1½
11-5	Silver Tone, 100 [Vittoe]	4	1½	1½	2½	2½
26-1	Castake, 103 [J. Walsh]	3	6½	3½	3½	3½

Time, 1:47½. Outlet, Joe Jones, Personne, Snips, and Alicia finished as named. Winner, b. c., by Midlothian—Loleta. Start fair. Won easily. Lothian was rated along in a good position to the homestretch. Castake was coming fast at the windup. Snips showed a burst of speed, but Alicia was nearly left.

Third race, ¾ mile, purse $300, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
3-1	Mocorito, 107 [J. Martin]	3	3½	2½	2½	2½
10-1	Loving Cup, 110 [J. Weber]	1	2½	1½	1½	2½
20-1	Alaska, 111 [Conley]	2	1½	3½	3½	3½

Time, 1:13¾. Sybaris, Mamie G., Potente, Afamada, Formella, and Tullamore finished as named. Winner, ch. c., by Amiju—Santa Monica. Start bad. Won handily. Mocorito got a patient ride. Sybaris showed early speed. Afamada showed no speed and ran a disgraceful race.

Fourth race, 1¼ miles, purse $100, handicap:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
1-2	Opponent, 98 [Davis]	3	2½	2½	2½	2½
6-1	Dr. Nembula, 109 [Thorpe]	5	3½	1½	1½	2½
3-2	Morinel, 107 [Sullivan]	1	1½	3½	3½	3½

Time, 1:53½. Dare II., Zorosater, Malay, Ringmaster, and Stuttgart finished as named. Winner, ch. c., by Onondaga—Eishmor. Start good. Won cleverly. Opponent received a good ride and came with a great rush.

Fifth race, 1¼ miles, purse $400, handicap, over four hurdles:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
5-1	D. of York, 146 [Casey]	1	1½	1½	1½	1½
3-1	Granger, 155 [Glover]	2	4½	4½	2½	2½
3-1	Mackey S., 135 [Roullier]	3	2½	2½	3½	3½

Time, 2:06¾. Rosemore, P. P., Pi Pi, Monita, and Una Colorado finished as named. Pongo pulled up lame. Winner, ch. c., by Duke of Norfolk—Carmen. Start good. The first three were driving.

Sixth race, 1 1-16 miles, purse $400:

| Bet. | Horse, weight, jockey. | St. | ¼ | ½ | Str. | Fn.

MOLINEUX TRIAL NOW ON

OPENING ADDRESS MADE TO JURY IN THE POISONING CASE.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne Declares That Only One Man in All the World Could Be Guilty of Killing Mrs. Adams, and That This Man Is the Prisoner—Cornelius N. Bliss Mentioned for Vice President—Telephone Combine to Fight Bell.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, Dec. 4.

Mrs. Katherine J. Adams was poisoned and died on Dec. 28, 1898. Robert B. Molineux's trial began, at last, today before Recorder Goff in the Court of General Sessions. At the summons Molineux, smiling, entered the courtroom, walked briskly to a chair between his father and his lawyers, and, smiling more broadly, shook their hands. Plainly the fact that his trial was to begin delighted the young man, who has been imprisoned since Feb. 28.

Molineux Trial Now in Sway.

Of the throng that clamored for admission only the lawyers, the experts, a few witnesses, the men who are to write of the trial, and half a hundred others were sorted by the doorkeepers.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne, after the prisoner had been arraigned, made the opening address for the prosecution. His whole argument was to prove that only one person could have poisoned Henry Barnet and plotted to kill Harry Cornish with the same poison, cyanide of potassium. The prosecutor had a hard fight with Mr. Weeks to bring Barnet into the case, but the Recorder decided for him.

Mr. Osborne, after asking a series of questions and invariably answering them with the word Molineux, said:

"Who in every conceivable way—residence, business, environment, hatred, handwriting—complies with the absolute description of the prisoner? There is but one human being on the face of this earth, and that man is this defendant at the bar."

Mr. Osborne spoke for three hours. Only once was he theatrical, when he wished to demonstrate on a blackboard the peculiarities of the poisoner's handwriting. The Recorder would not permit it.

Mr. Osborne was much in earnest, although he repeatedly told the jurors they must not believe a word he said unless he proved it.

The Brooklyn Times today says: "The most important event in political circles in Manhattan today was the announcement that Cornelius N. Bliss, ex-Secretary of the Interior, was to be brought out as the candidate of the influential members of the Union League club of that borough for the Republican nomination for Vice President. It was stated on good authority that the men who originally backed the boom of Elihu Root, Secretary of War, for the Vice Presidential nomination, which was launched a few weeks ago, are the men who are behind the movement to secure Mr. Bliss' nomination.

Boom for Bliss for Vice President.

"These men, it was said, have received word that Mr. Root would prefer to remain in President McKinley's Cabinet. This information will probably be a surprise to some of Mr. Root's friends, as it certainly will be a surprise to the friends of Lieutenant Governor Woodruff here in Brooklyn, who have regarded Mr. Root as their only foe.

"The information is, nevertheless, correct, for it was brought to New York by Frank S. Witherbee of Port Henry, one of the members of the Advisory committee of the Republican State committee and the closest personal friend of President McKinley and Senator Hanna in the State."

The People's Telephone corporation, the Knickerbocker Telephone company, and the American Telephone, Telegraph and Cable company were consolidated at 6 o'clock tonight at a meeting of the directors of the three corporations at 27 Pine street. The consolidated companies will be operated in New York under the name of the People's Telephone corporation, and outside of New York as the American Telephone, Telegraph and Cable company. They will be open for telephone business in New York on New Year's day, and have already 7,000 contracts with New York City subscribers.

Telephone Combine to Fight the Bell.

In New York City they will charge $100 a year for unlimited service and $30 for limited service. The New York Telephone company, known as the Bell company, charges $240 for unlimited and $90 for limited service. The new concern proposes to transmit long-distance messages for 50 per cent of the rate now charged by the Bell concern.

The new telephone company has a surprise in store for its high-priced rival. When last Sunday was five minutes old it began laying its wires through the conduits of the Metropolitan Traction company. The laying of the wires is now about completed.

The permit for laying the wires was secured late on Saturday, and it is believed Richard Croker's influence secured it.

The Whitney-Widener-Elkins syndicate is in the new corporation.

Carl Schurz presided tonight at a meeting in aid of the Tuskegee (Ala.) Institute for negro students, held in the concert hall of Madison Square Garden. Many eminent men and women, friends of the negro race, were present. Grover Cleveland was to have presided, but was unable to attend, and sent a letter to Booker T. Washington, President of the college, in which he said:

Cleveland Writes of Negro Problem.

"It has frequently occurred to me that in the present condition of our negro population in the South, we cannot absolutely calculate that the future of our nation will be always free from dangers and convulsions, perhaps not less lamentable than those which resulted from the enslaved negroes, less than forty years ago.

"Now we have to deal with 8,000,000 more who, though free and invested with all rights of citizenship, still constitute in the body politic a mass largely affected with ignorance, slothfulness, and a resultant lack of appreciation of the obligations of that citizenship.

"I am so certain that these conditions cannot be neglected, and so convinced that the mission marked out by the Tuskegee Institute presents the best hope of their amelioration that I cannot believe your appeal to the good people of our country will be unsuccessful."

Application by Weber & Fields for an injunction restraining Cissie Loftus from appearing at any performance except in their theater was denied by Justice Scott in the Supreme Court today. Miss Loftus claimed that while a contract was made with her by Weber & Fields for the present season, under which she was not to appear elsewhere, she was given "a mean and insignificant part," which would injure her reputation in the theatrical profession.

Cissie Loftus May Act Where She Pleases.

Chinatown is to be the future parish of the Rev. Dr. B. F. De Costa. That is, although the married state of the recent rector of the Church of St. John the Evangelist prevents his entering the priesthood of the Roman Catholic Church, he will identify himself with the work of the Church of the Transfiguration in Mott street, and will worship there. It was, in fact, the rector of the Church of the Transfiguration, Father Thomas McLoughlin, the "singing priest of Chinatown," who officiated at the service in the Convent of the Sacred Heart, in West Seventeenth street, yesterday afternoon when Dr. De Costa became a Roman Catholic.

Dr. De Costa to Work in Chinatown.

Charles T. Yerkes' assertion that the man who tries Wall street speculations is an idiot and ought to have a guardian, and that no broker can show him any man, who, after two years or more of dealing, had come out with money, brought out this reply from Theodore W. Meyers: "Yerkes is all wrong. I don't know where he would be today if it were not for Wall street and its interests in his schemes." Others said:

Brokers Deride Mr. Yerkes' Statements.

Henry Clews—His theories and deductions are all bosh. Yerkes made all his money by speculation.

Francis D. Carley—About two years ago a woman put up $1,300 with me and today her account stands in the neighborhood of $10,000.

A. A. Houseman—I can easily disprove the assertion that it is impossible to produce any man who has dealt in stocks for two years and has made money.

Alfred de Cordova—It's arrant nonsense.

Affairs of Harper & Bros., publishers, again were brought to public notice today, when, in pursuance of the plan for the reorganization of the firm, a referee was appointed by Justice Gildersleeve in the Supreme Court. The State Trust company is to act as temporary receiver. Francis C. Cantine of 31 Nassau street has been appointed as referee. Colonel G. B. M. Harvey is in direct control, and represents the temporary receiver, the creditors, and the company.

Light on Harper & Bros.' Affairs.

The proceeding of today throws some new light upon the finances of the corporation. Harper & Bros. reorganized as a stock company in 1896, with a capital of $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 worth of bonds. The assets, it now appears, are estimated at $6,282,716.55. These consist of the real estate upon which the Franklin square structures stand and of the machinery, periodicals, etc. In order to maintain the value of the assets the publishing interests of the Harpers must be maintained.

Liabilities are $3,163,212.19. The value of the real estate alone is set down as $1,203,904.

The debts of the corporation were payable on demand. On such demand $1,700,000 in notes was nearly due when, on Nov. 27, J. P. Morgan & Co. made a demand for the payment of notes, with interest, for which they had taken a first mortgage on $2,500,000 of the bonds of the company.

Of the liabilities $1,700,000 is due on notes which fall due between Nov. 4 and May 1 next; $850,000 is payable on demand, and $285,681 is current accounts.

There is due for royalties to authors $50,000; salaries, $14,000; to Lillie M. Harper, $4,800 for cash advanced, and $71,052 unexpired subscriptions.

The biggest and newest steamer in the Chinese trade, bringing the largest cargo of tea ever imported at New York, also brought today as the only passenger from Singapore former United States Consul Oscar F. Williams of Manila. The ship is the Ping Suey. The cargo consists of 60,000 packages of tea. Mr. Williams left New York for Manila on Dec. 9, 1897. His home is in Rochester.

Former Consul Williams Home from Manila.

"Aguinaldo recognizes the futility of continuing the rebellion," Mr. Williams said, "but he is under obligations to his people, who implicitly trust him. He knows that if he should weaken he would be knifed by his followers.

"I don't think the Filipinos are yet capable of self-government, although there are men in Aguinaldo's Cabinet capable of getting up before a public assembly in the United States and doing themselves and their people credit.

"I believe that in less than a year nine-tenths of the American soldiers will be at home, and that native Filipinos will be guarding the country under American commanders."

Investigation of the "New York Electric Brake and Coupler company" has revealed a peculiar condition of affairs. Stocks of this concern, it is alleged, have been so manipulated that $150,000 has been "cleaned up" from victims in various parts of the country. Until recently the "New York Electric Brake and Coupler company" had luxurious offices in the Johnston Building, 30 Broad street. When the investigation was begun the offices were closed and the "company" has completely disappeared.

Affairs of Another Gotham "Company."

Eugene L. Packer has been arrested in a civil suit on complaint of Charles B. Whitehead, a Denver broker, and released on a $5,000 bond.

A connection is alleged between the New York Brake and Coupler company and Alfred Ramsey Goslin of E. S. Dean company fame. This, however, he denies. Robert A. Ammon, counsel for "520 Per Cent Miller," is also Goslin's counsel.

How the agents of the company operated in Chicago and other Western cities has been told.

Another telegraph cable is to be stretched across the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean. The shareholders of the Commercial Cable company, at a meeting today, approved an increase of its capital stock from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000. It was explained the $5,000,000 is needed for the laying of the cable and for furnishing other facilities for improving the system. No information can yet be obtained as to the points where the new cable will touch.

Another Cable for the Atlantic.

The Liberty Cycle company assigned today for the benefit of creditors to Frank Leonard Jr. The company has offices at Boston, Bridgeport, Conn., and at 82 Wabash avenue, Chicago.

Brooklyn is taking a church census. Its pastors wish to learn the abiding places of its 600,000 inhabitants and of those who are unincluded in religion. The work is going on now in the First Ward—the Heights—where Beecher, Storrs, and Abbott have preached and where the multitude of steeples against the sky show the origin of Brooklyn's title of "City of Churches." These pastors were startled into a season of revival by statistics quoted last October by the Rev. John F. Carson of the Central Presbyterian Church.

Locating Brooklyn's Non-Churchgoers.

DELAYS VOTE ON FRANCHISE.

Milwaukee Common Council Defers Action on Railway Franchise—Plea for Public Rights.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—The Common Council took no action tonight on the granting of an extension of franchises for ten years to the Milwaukee Street railroad company.

The feature of the session was an argument against the ordinance by a minority of the committee having the subject in charge.

The majority of the special committee which had the ordinance under consideration presented a report favoring the adoption of the measure which it had prepared. The clause granting the city the right to purchase the road in 1934, provided it would elect to do so in 1930, was stricken out.

The ordinance was signed by all the members of the committee except Aldermen Luedke and Stevens. Alderman Stevens presented a minority report which strongly condemns the proposed ordinance. The majority presented no reasons why its report should be adopted.

There was considerable wrangling in the Council chamber, and public sentiment was shown to be strongly against the monopolistic features of the franchise. A majority of the Council supports the railway's proposal.

WOULD INJURE PARIS SHOW.

Commissioner Peck Doubts the Report That Hotels Will Syndicate to Establish High Rates Next Year.

Commissioner Ferdinand W. Peck, commenting on the cable from Paris that the hotels there had been syndicated and would establish a minimum price of $5 a day for a single room during the Paris exposition next year, said: "I do not believe it is true, for such a move shows a short-sighted policy, and the French government would not permit it, because it would injure the exposition."

He said the same report was circulated with reference to Chicago before the World's Fair, but it proved to be untrue.

Commissioner Peck has accepted an invitation to attend a banquet to be given by the St. Louis Contemporary club on Dec. 12. He will deliver an address.

To be successful, look successful; wear a diamond. Easy terms at Loftis Bros., 103 State-st.

WALL FALLS ON FIREMEN

JOHN BOHANAN KILLED AND J. E. DONLAN BRUISED AND CUT.

Blaze Does $50,000 Damage to Building at Twenty-first and Loomis Streets, Occupied by John A. Gauger & Co. and Hardy Bros. & Foley, Owned by Steinweitz Estate — Ten Horses Perish—Much Inflammable Property Adjacent Saved.

A fire which destroyed one of the two buildings at Twenty-first and Loomis streets occupied by John A. Gauger & Co. and Hardy Bros. & Foley, molding manufacturers, caused the death last night of one man, and another was seriously injured by the falling of a wall.

The Dead.

BOHANAN, JOHN, pipeman of engine company No. 7; head and body crushed; died while on way to County Hospital; lived at 84 Ogden avenue.

The Injured.

Donlan, John E., truckman of company No. 9; nose broken and bruised about the head and breast; removed to the County Hospital; injuries not fatal; lives at 185 North Ashland avenue.

The fire broke out shortly before 8 o'clock, and when Marshal Heaney of the Eighth Battalion arrived at the scene the two-story building was a mass of fire. He turned in a 4-11 alarm and later sent in an additional call for five engines because of the proximity of a large number of manufacturing buildings.

Smoke Hides the Falling Wall.

A line was run from Loomis street to the alley and the pipemen took a position beneath the shed ten feet away from the east wall of the burning building. Frank Campion, son of Marshal Campion, and John Bohanan were holding the nozzle when the wall fell. There was so much smoke that they were unable to see it swing. Notwithstanding the shouts of the other firemen they remained in their position until thousands of bricks came down with a crash. The débris fell on the shed and the entire shed flattened to the ground and the firemen were buried beneath it.

John Bohanan.

Campion managed to escape, though he was stunned by the shock, but Bohanan received a mass of brick on his head and breast. Donlan was knocked down as he was hurrying through the alley. A quick rescue of the imprisoned men was effected. Donlan managed to stagger away and was taken to a doctor's office. Bohanan was pulled out of the wreckage unconscious. He died before the wagon reached the hospital.

The fire broke out in the drying-room of the factory. Before Charles Daly, the watchman, could turn in the alarm it had spread throughout the building.

Damage Put at $50,000.

The damage is estimated at $50,000. Philip Foley of the firm of Hardy Bros. & Foley said the loss to his firm would hardly exceed $25,000, and that insurance of $20,000 was carried.

The firm of John A. Gauger & Co., which occupied the upper floor, will lose $15,000.

The building is owned by the Steinweitz estate, and the loss on it will not exceed $10,000. Ten horses were burned to death, six of them belonging to John A. Gauger & Co. and four to Hardy Bros. & Foley.

Bohanan Known for His Daring.

John Bohanan was born in the west of Ireland thirty-two years ago. He came to Chicago at the age of 12 and has since then lived with his uncle's family, William Bohanan, 58 Ogden place. In 1888 he enlisted in the Fire department. He was known for his daring in fighting fires. A year ago he was hurt at a fire at Halsted and Twelfth streets. He was unmarried.

COHN IS HERMAN VALENTINE.

Suspected Hotel Forger Tells Police His Real Name—Many Charges in Pittsburg.

The alleged hotel forger arrested by Detective Burke on Saturday afternoon under the name of Herman Cohn confessed to Captain Colleran yesterday that his name was Herman Valentine. His picture was found in the rogues' gallery. He had been arrested in 1892 by Chicago detectives on a charge of having defrauded the Revere House of $150. Charges were preferred against him yesterday by the police of Kalamazoo, Mich., Richmond, Ind., and Cleveland, O.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—Officials at the Monongahela National Bank state that they have enough evidence to send Herman Cohn to the penitentiary for the rest of his life. All his operations here were by means of their checks and the signatures of S. Kaufman & Sons, 636 Liberty avenue; Joseph Bennett & Co., 713 Penn avenue, and Zugsmith & Finegold, 936 Liberty avenue were forged repeatedly, it is said.

BANK EMPLOYE UNDER CLOUD.

Shortage of $25,000 in Accounts of Lewis E. Goldsmith of Port Jervis, N. Y.

Port Jervis, N. Y., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—The announcement was made today that serious discrepancies have been found in the accounts of Lewis E. Goldsmith, assistant cashier of the National Bank. The amount of the shortage is about $25,000. William H. Bryan, bank examiner, discovered the discrepancies on Nov. 17. They began two or three years ago. Goldsmith is connected with the wealthiest families here.

OBITUARY.

JOHN SIMSON WOOLSON, Judge of the United States Court of the Southern District of Iowa, died in Des Moines yesterday, after an illness of several weeks, from stomach trouble, aged 59 years. Judge Woolson was born in New York, and moved to Iowa in 1857. He was for two terms a member of the Senate from Henry County, and once received the Republican nomination for Congress in his district, but was defeated. Upon the death of Judge Love in 1891 he was appointed to the federal bench.

GEORGE C. MAYNARD, Belleville, Ill., died at Havana, Cuba, Dec. 3, 1899. Mr. Maynard was connected with the postal service. At the close of the war the government sent him to Havana to arrange the postal business of the island. His wife was with him, and left there yesterday with the body. Interment will take place at Belleville.

Young People's Revival Begins.

The down-town revival movement, undertaken by the young people's religious societies of the city, will begin at noon today. A meeting will be held in the auditorium of the Central Y. M. C. A., in charge of the Presbyterians, who will be responsible for the services of the first week. The Christian Endeavor union of Chicago has decided to cooperate in the work already subscribed to by five religious denominations. Dr. John H. Boyd of Evanston will speak today.

Libel Case Over "Butch" Lyons.

Mrs. Julia Drumer, 694 Carroll avenue, has been arrested on a charge of libel preferred by her son-in-law, Matthew Lyons, a brother of "Butch" Lyons, who was hanged for murder a few years ago. The arrest is the outcome of an effort to save the murderer from the gallows. It is said Mrs. Drumer gave Matthew Lyons $25 to go to Springfield in his brother's behalf shortly before the execution. She claimed the money was never used for that purpose.

Gives Certificate in Schayer Death.

Dr. J. D. McGowan issued a certificate yesterday that Miss Clara Elizabeth Schayer, daughter of John Schayer, 1847 Arlington place, died of heart failure. "There was never any reason to think that death occurred from other than natural causes," he said. "I made the certificate this morning that heart disease was the cause. How the report became current that she committed suicide I do not understand."

Exhibit of Art Leathers.

All colors; visitors welcome; booklet free. Fine Leather Co., 204 Central Music Hall, Chicago.

NEWS OF THEATERS

Mr. Smooth.

A farce in three acts, by Willie Collier. Presented at the Grand Opera-House by Mr. Collier and his company.

THE CAST.

Joe Patten, traveling as Mr. Smooth.....Willie Collier
Cornelius Smooth.....George W. Parsons
Arthur Chilleigh, a retired banker....John F. Ward
Frank Chilleigh, his son.....Alfred Hickman
Mr. Hickey, a bookmaker.....Thomas Evans
Glib, a vale.....M. L. Heckert
Dolt, a butler.....Lawrence Sheehan
Rose Chilleigh.....Helena Collier
Angelica Chilleigh.....Helen Reimer
Vera Vane.....Louise Allen-Collier

If Willie Collier will take unto himself the style Mr. William Collier he may be ranked at once as a comedian. If he will continue thereafter to progress as he has been progressing in recent seasons, there ought to come a time when he will be named as one of the best of comedians. On the other hand, it is doubtful if the time ever will arrive when he will be called a playwright. The farce "Mr. Smooth," which he wrote for himself, is good only in the measure he pictures himself in it. It is not a badly constructed piece and it serves its purpose excellently, but it would not be worth considering if Mr. Collier were out of the cast. Even with his aid it has to depend too much on the banging of doors, the mistakes about dressing-rooms, and other oft-employed devices of farce.

Mr. Collier, however, is funny, so much so that it is worth going out of one's way to see him. Yet he is not a clown. On the contrary, his Mr. Smooth is a man who does not often smile and who never laughs aloud. The manner of the character and the way in which Mr. Collier presents it remind one not a little of the imperturbable Johnson of "Too Much Johnson" and of the Gillette fashion of interpretation. In fact, there are plentiful signs that Mr. Collier is a follower in the Gillette footsteps, though this does not mean that "Mr. Smooth" is similar as a play to "Too Much Johnson," or that Mr. Collier is copying Gillette methods too closely; what of likeness there is more pleasurable than otherwise. It will be seen, also, that Mr. Collier, like Mr. Gillette, has the ambition to write his own plays.

Mr. Smooth is, indeed, a smooth fellow in appearance, in manner, and in action. He is meant for farce, nothing else. It doesn't matter why he did it—in fact the play itself forgets to give the reason—but he palms himself off for another man—the real Mr. Smooth—and gets admission into a lively household. In so far as the farce is concerned he does not use it. The difficulties he gets into are immaterial; they are put there to show how easily the self-possessed Mr. Smooth can get out of them. He gets found out in the end, however, but he is forgiven, a fate he does not deserve, and when the curtain goes down he is preparing to wed Rose Chilleigh, the daughter of the man he deceived.

Mr. Collier, as the performance showed last night, has collected a capable farce company. No rôle was badly taken, though some of the parts, notably those of a deaf butler and a stupid valet, might have been dispensed with entirely. The engagement is for two weeks.

La Tarantella.

A Romantic Comic Opera in three acts, by Edward Jacobowski. Presented in English at the Studebaker Theater, by the Castle Square Opera company.

Since its original production at the Studebaker last July "La Tarantella" has undergone considerable revision at the hands of its composer. Immediately after the conclusion of its former two weeks' run the score, together with the local criticisms, were forwarded to Jacobowski, who forthwith made some changes and additions, with a view to increasing the popularity of the work. As it now stands, "La Tarantella" is an exceedingly pleasing opera, and, attractively staged and sung as it is by the Castle Square company, it forms a thoroughly enjoyable evening's entertainment.

Mr. Reginald Roberts is heard to good advantage in his rôle of Sir Edgar Preston. He has a good tenor voice and uses it with excellent taste. Miss Maude Lambert also possesses a sympathetic voice of an agreeable quality. Her singing of the pretty lullaby in the second act was accorded a well-merited encore. Miss Gertrude Quinlan is as bright and vivacious as ever and ably assists Frank Moulan and Charles Meyer in keeping the comedy element of the performance from lagging. Mr. Stewart gives an excellent impersonation of Ravolti. Miss Eloise Morgan was generally successful in her interpretation of the part of Stella.

The orchestra played an exceptionally good accompaniment and the chorus is, as usual, excellent.

Clarence Eddy's Recital.

Clarence Eddy gave the first of a series of organ recitals at University Hall last evening before a fair-sized audience. Mr. Eddy's playing calls for no fresh eulogy. It suffices to say that his performance was characterized by the brilliance and tastefulness of registration which we have grown to expect of this artist. Mr. Eddy was assisted by Herbert Butler, violinist, and Mrs. Martin Cahn, soprano. Mr. Butler is a player of good attainments. His tone is powerful and generally steady, and his performance was marked by musicianly breadth and thoughtfulness. Mrs. Cahn has a voice of considerable natural beauty and flexibility, of which she does not make effective use, however.

Mr. Eddy's two remaining recitals will take place this afternoon at 3 and this evening at 8:30.

Societe Chorale Francaise.

La Société Chorale Française, a newly organized musical club of 100 members, gave its first concert last evening at Kimball Hall. The society announces as its purpose the presentation of compositions by the best French writers, such as Gounod, Saint-Saëns, etc., although last night's program contained some numbers not of French origin.

A Gilded Fool.

Nat C. Goodwin and Miss Maxine Elliott and their company revived Henry Guy Carleton's comedy, "A Gilded Fool," last night at Powers' Theater. An extended notice will be given later.

Mme. Rive-King's Recital.

Mme. Julia Rive-King, the pianiste, has embarked on a concert tour through the United States and Canada. She will give one recital in this city next Friday evening at University Hall, Fine Arts Building.

FORM NEW BANK IN EVANSTON.

Institution with a Capital Stock of $100,000 to Be Opened the First of the Year.

Evanston will have a new bank, the First National, the first of the year. Marshall M. Kirkman, Vice President of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad; James A. Patten, Chicago Board of Trade; Thomas Bates, Mayor of Evanston; R. P. Johnson, an Iowa capitalist; and A. N. Young, Chicago commission merchant, have promised to act as directors and will control the majority of the stock. Mr. Johnson, who is connected with several State and private banks in Iowa, probably will assume active management of the new bank, which will have a capital stock of $100,000.

ROOSEVELT MAKES A CHANGE.

"Professor" Dwyer as Wrestling Master to Be Succeeded by Karl Johnson of Chicago.

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—Governor Roosevelt will change his wrestling master. The new tutor and trainer is Karl Johnson of Chicago, known as "The Terrible Swede." "Professor" Dwyer will quit the Governor soon. He says he is bound for Baltimore. Governor Roosevelt modestly says that wrestling or boxing with a professional is not what it is cracked up to be.

Helps Max Bier Commit Suicide.

Coroner's jury returned a verdict of suicide while despondent in the inquest of the death of Max Bier, who took rat poison on Saturday. Bier told his wife the poison was given to him by a saloonkeeper to whom he had said he wanted to end his life, and that the liquor dealer gave him a glass of beer in which to place the poison. He declined to tell the name of the man.

No pills or blood purifiers needed by those who eat Shredded Whole Wheat Biscuit. Keeps stomach and bowels healthy. Sold by grocers.

SEEKS PROOF OF A LEVY

SERVICE REFORM ASSOCIATION TO LOOK INTO POLICE STORIES.

Secretary F. W. Bull Says if Testimony Can Be Found It Will Go Before the Grand Jury—Inspector Heidelmeier Admits Taking Contributions, but Insists They Are Voluntary—Chief Kipley to Issue Order—Policemen All Talking About Matter.

The Civil Service Reform association of Chicago has decided to investigate the report that Police Inspector Max Heidelmeier of East Chicago avenue district has levied contributions on the officers and men under him.

"If we can get evidence that Heidelmeier compelled contributions from policemen," said Secretary F. W. Bull of the Civil Service association last night, "we will take the evidence before the grand jury and endeavor to have him indicted, the enforcement of contributions from policemen or other city employés who are under the protection of the civil service law is a violation of that law, and the Reform association stands ready to prosecute.

"The association might ask for an investigation before the Civil Service commission, but it is likely any evidence we could get would be taken to the grand jury.

"A question might arise as to the object of such contribution. I am not exactly clear as to the law, or whether it could be evaded. The Civil Service association believes, however, that enforced contributions for whatever purpose, are illegal, and will do everything in its power to punish any one guilty of making them."

The officers of the Civil Service Reform association are

President—Frank H. Scott.
Vice Presidents—N. A. Partridge, Robert Mather.
Executive committee—John W. Ela, Edwin Burritt Smith, Franklin MacVeagh, W. R. Sterling, William Kent, Leroy D. Thoman, J. H. Gray, John H. Hamline, B. J. Rosenthal, Merritt Starr, and E. A. Bancroft.

Heidelmeirer Admits Collection.

Inspector Heidelmeier admitted in the afternoon that a collection for St. Elizabeth's Hospital had been taken up among officers and men under him and that some had complained of it. He added, however, that the contributions had been entirely voluntary.

"The men who make the complaints are those who did not give anything," he said. "It is that class always who talk about such things. Every cent that was given was given voluntarily. There were no threats made that any one would have cause to be sorry if he did not give."

Compulsory Only Once, It Is Said.

"I asked Inspector Heidelmeier about the matter this morning," said Superintendent Kipley, "and he told me there had been only one compulsory contribution made in his district during the last six months. That was a levy of 35 cents on each officer for the purpose of burying Patrolman Brown, who was killed at the Northwestern crossing. The fund for the hospital, as I understand it, the men could contribute to or not, as they pleased.

"I will not allow any assessments to be levied on the policemen in any district, and will send out an order to that effect."

Policemen Are Discussing It.

Almost every policeman on the North Side was talking during the day about the contribution for St. Elizabeth's Hospital. Some said they had given, feeling that it was the best policy, though they did not care to give.

GAHAN AND BURKE IN CONTROL.

Democratic County Central Committee Puts Chairman and Secretary in Position to Run the Machine.

At the annual meeting of the Democratic County Central committee yesterday Thomas Gahan and Robert E. Burke were put in a position to give them complete control of the local machine. The former was authorized to appoint one representative from each ward and country district to assist the latter in selecting good men for judges and clerks of election, and also to help in any work Mr. Burke wants done.

Election of Officers Unanimous.

For the fourth successive time Thomas Gahan was elected chairman of the committee by unanimous vote, and Mr. Burke enters upon his fifth term as secretary. The other officers elected, all by unanimous vote, were:

Vice Presidents—John J. Brennan, A. J. Jones, F. X. Brandecker.
Treasurer—Fred E. Eldred.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Joseph Strauss.

Mr. Gahan urged that greater care than ever be exercised in selecting none but honest, good men for judges and clerks of election and also in getting their names reported to the County Judge and Board of Election Commissioners on time. Mr. Gahan suggested that meetings be held in every ward to make the selections and that before recommending them the consent of every man named should be obtained.

Mr. Burke followed with a statement that the most effective work for the success of the campaign in 1900 must be done within the next three or four months, in the picking of judges and clerks and in organization. He promised to give all of his time to it, but thought a committee of five from each division of the city and the country towns should be named to help him.

John Powers amended this proposition with a motion that the chairman appoint one from each ward and district, making a committee of forty-one members, which was agreed to. This committee is to meet at Mr. Burke's call and take orders from him.

Plan to Strengthen Machine.

Mr. Burke and Mr. Gahan and their immediate advisers have a plan for organization to make the machine stronger, which this new body of operatives, it is said, will endeavor to perfect. Chairman Gahan may go outside of the Central committee to get these operatives if he chooses. It was intimated, however, that, except in the districts where the committeemen are not "right," appointments will be confined to members of the committee.

C. E. Crafts Wants to Get Back.

Clayton E. Crafts is seeking to get back into the machine. The annexation of Austin as the Thirty-fifth Ward makes a place for two committeemen. R. R. Jampolis, who comes in with the annexed territory, proposed the election of Mr. Crafts as his colleague. The matter was referred to the special committee of nine.

Refuse to Let J. M. Smyth Resign.

If John M. Smyth resigns as chairman of the Republican County Central committee at the annual meeting this afternoon members say the resignation will not be accepted. To permit Mr. Smyth to relinquish that office at this time, so it is claimed, would be a most detrimental thing to the organization in Cook County. It is admitted that he can do more to prevent a split over the Gubernatorial matter than any other man.

There is no indication that anything will be done today with the question of uniting upon a Chicago candidate for Governor, but the sentiment may be expected to assert itself. Mr. Smyth will resign his committeeship for the Eighteenth Ward, it is said, but not the chairmanship.

SIX KILLED IN COLLISION.

Fatal Accident to Passenger Train on the Denver and Rio Grande Railway.

Denver, Colo., Dec. 4.—Several prominent persons were either killed or injured in a rear-end collision between two passenger trains on the Denver and Rio Grande railroad this morning. The accident happened at English Switch, about six miles east of Salida, at 6 a. m.

KILLED.

BARNES, PETER, Denver.
JOHNSTON, A. H., Oberlin, O.
MATTHEWS, H. R., Denver.
OSGOOD, C. E., Denver.
PORTER, MRS. GEORGE R., Grand Junction.
UNKNOWN MAN.

SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Gorman, Thomas M., Denver.
Johnson, A. M., Oberlin, O.
Pierce, George W., Denver.

Old English brass and irons, fire sets and screens, low price. Dalton, 56 Wabash.

CURRENT NEWS OF RAILWAYS.

Interstate Commission Loses Case on $2 Switching Charge—Wisconsin Central's Lease.

A decision in favor of the railroads and against the ruling of the Interstate Commerce commission was rendered in the United States Circuit Court by Judge Kohlsaat yesterday in the case involving the switching charge of $2 on every car of live stock delivered to the Stock-Yards by the Western roads. Judge Kohlsaat decided that the fee of $2 is not unreasonable and not a part of the "through rate" made by the railroads, and that therefore they need not comply with the order of the Interstate Commerce commission to reduce the switching charge to $1.

As soon as the decision was rendered United States District Attorney Bethea, in behalf of the Interstate commission, gave notice that an appeal would be taken to a higher court.

"The case will be presented to the Court of Appeals at its next sitting, in January," said Mr. Bethea. "If it affirms the opinion of Judge Kohlsaat the case will go to the Supreme Court of the United States. That body, as at present constituted, is not in sympathy with trusts or combinations in restraint of trade, and there is no question that the railroads have entered into such a combination to enforce that charge of $2 for switching a car of live stock from their tracks to the Union Stock-Yards, regardless of the actual cost of the work to the individual roads. Judge Day, the attorney for the Interstate Commerce commission, is confident that the Supreme Court of the United States will sustain the ruling of the commission and prevent the railroads from collecting an unreasonable rate."

Gist of the Decision.

Judge Kohlsaat in his decision, after a full review of the history of the $2 switching charge, concludes as follows:

It is just and reasonable that one who ships to points on the tracks of the several defendants in Chicago should not be required to pay a rate which is based in part on the actual cost to the carrier of delivery at the Stock-Yards from the point to which he ships. He should not be required to go to the Stock-Yards to get his money's worth.

Therefore, the only question remaining is as to the lawfulness and justice of this terminal charge, in and of itself. The petitioner admits that if it is to be considered by itself, it must be held to be reasonable, and, therefore, just and lawful.

Having held that it must be so considered, there remains no alternative but to deny the prayer of said petition, and the same is denied.

In view of the above, it becomes unnecessary to pass upon the question as to whether or not this cause is properly within the interstate commerce act.

Wisconsin Central's Lease.

The Wisconsin Central yesterday leased for a long term of years the terminal facilities of the Illinois Central and will begin using them at 9 o'clock this morning. The details of the lease are kept secret, but it is understood that the rental is almost as much as was demanded by the Chicago Terminal Transfer company. The St. Charles air line will form the connecting link between the Wisconsin Central and Illinois Central tracks.

The only roads hereafter to use the Chicago Terminal Transfer company's tracks and station at Fifth avenue and Harrison street will be the Baltimore and Ohio and the Chicago Great Western. By removing to the Illinois Central station the Wisconsin Central gets the benefit of direct connection with the Michigan Central, "Big Four," and Illinois Central. It is not unlikely that the lease of terminals includes a traffic agreement with the Illinois Central.

Other Railroad News.

As a result of increase of freight rates effective on Dec. 1 eastbound shipments have declined greatly. The shipments of grain, flour, and provisions last week amounted to only 86,722 tons, against 99,551 tons the previous week and 108,518 tons the corresponding week of last year. Last week's shipments were 61,527 tons of grain, 16,730 tons of provisions, and 8,463 tons of flour. The Fort Wayne line of the Pennsylvania system had the lion's share of the traffic last week, a total of 15,616 tons, or 18 per cent. The Lake Shore was second with 13,527 tons, or 15.6 per cent. The tonnage carried by the other roads was as follows:

Baltimore & Ohio	10,144	Michigan Central	9,006
"Big Four"	6,046	Nickel-Plate	6,392
Erie	7,528	Pan-Handle	4,306
Grand Trunk	5,283	Wabash	8,875

Passenger officials of Western roads held a conference yesterday regarding the California rate situation, but decided to postpone action pending advices from a number of Eastern roads involved in the rate disturbances. Another meeting will be held in this city in a few days.

Zasel Rowe Is Discharged.

Zasel E. Rowe, the 18-year-old girl whom Mrs. Julia Munger accused of taking a jewel box and $500 worth of jewelry while the latter was acting as her benefactress, appeared before Justice Prindiville yesterday. Mrs. Munger told of having met the girl three weeks ago and taking her into her house. Miss Rowe maintained her innocence and was discharged for lack of evidence.

To get rid of rheumatism try a bottle of Elmar & Amend's Prescription No. 2,851. Gale & Blockl, 44 Monroe street, 84 Washington, agents.

DEATHS.

BLATTER—Dec. 3, Helena Blatter, at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, aged 41 years. Funeral Wednesday, from her late residence, 5724 Princeton-av., at 9 a. m. Interment St. Boniface.

CAVANAGH—Monday, Mary Cavanagh (née Guilfoyle), Dec. 4. Funeral Wednesday, Dec. 6, at 9 a. m., from her late residence, 20 Rosemont-av., to Jesuit Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

CARR—Mrs. Azubah Lang, wife of the late Joseph H. Carr, Sunday evening. Interment Tuesday at Beloit.

CUNNINGHAM—Margaret Cronin, beloved wife of James Cull. Funeral from late residence, 229 S. Sangamon-st., Tuesday at 9:30, to St. Patrick's Church, where high mass will be celebrated; thence by cars to Calvary via C., M. and St. P. R. R.

DANIEL—Dec. 4, 1899, Mary Howes, wife of Elias C. Daniel, aged 52. Funeral from Hamlin-av. M. E. Church, corner Hamlin-av. and Huron-st., Wednesday, at 1 p. m., to Rosehill.

DIEDER—Dec. 4, 1899, Joseph, beloved son

The Tribune.

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Note—The laws of the Postoffice department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

D. C. CREGIER LODGE NO. 643, A. F. & A. M., 409 Milwaukee-av.—Emergent communication Wednesday, Dec. 6, 12:45 sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, Theodore Krueger, to Graceland by carriages.
GEO. D. STRECKER, W. M.
F. HANDRUP, Secy.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1899.

The Delicacy of Dirt.

The Superintendent of Kansas City schools objects to the short skirts of teachers on the ground that they are "indelicate." Alas that indelicacy should be a thing of inches and delicacy a matter of dirt! It is not known what the standard of shortness in skirts is in Missouri, but here in Chicago, where cleanliness is considered next to godliness, there is no limit in the matter. It would be well if the Kansas City teachers would send a round robin to the sensitive Superintendent, in which they might give expression to some good old platitudes about there being nothing impure to the pure in heart, and that souls are more spiritual when skirts are short and clean.

Value of Irrigation.

Some recent statements made concerning the irrigation of the valley of the Humboldt River in Nevada are not only of interest as indicating the economic value of irrigation but as holding out the hope that some parts of this hitherto barren State may yet be reclaimed. The results are well-nigh phenomenal. About 10,000 acres are under irrigation and grow an especially fine quality of alfalfa, which reaches a height of thirty inches in about five weeks. Three crops are grown in a season. Potatoes and garden truck grown in the irrigated section are of the choicest kind. A recent exhibition of potatoes raised in this valley showed thirty which had a total weight of 101 pounds. If water enough can be had the rotten borough of Nevada may yet hold up its head as an agricultural region and invite settlement.

Lecturing Women's Clubs.

The Grand Rapids (Mich.) Herald has been reading a lecture to the women's clubs of that city, of which there are over twenty. It concedes they are good for the women and for the city, that they broaden the feminine being, smooth the ruts and raise the standards of culture and refinement. On the other hand, however, it cannot see what practical good they are accomplishing for the city itself, or that they are a force for municipal progress. It asks what they have done for the schools, for the promotion of better laws and ordinances, and for improving the general tone of the community. It is evident from this that the women's clubs of Grand Rapids have not yet advanced beyond the pursuit of "the good, the true, and the beautiful" in literature and art and the "preparing of papers." It might be well for the federated clubs of that enterprising city to send a delegation to Chicago and study the practical methods of its Woman's club.

Our Latest Insular Acquisition.

Our latest insular acquisition is not a particularly important one, as is evidenced by the fact that even the most rampant of the anti-imperialists have made no allusion to it and are not sending incendiary documents there to raise a revolt among the natives. Tutuila is an island of the Samoan group 2500 miles south of the equator. It is only eighteen miles long and five miles broad, and its entire population is about 5,000 Samoans, who live in idleness, as the spontaneous products of the island supply them with material for their huts and scanty costumes and plenty of food. The cocoanut, orange, nutmeg, and pineapple grow in profusion. It has no mineral wealth and no possibilities of trade. Its people will care but little about this government, and the compliment will be returned. Its great value to this country consists of its advantage as a coaling station, and of the excellence of its land-locked harbor, the only one in the Samoan group. As Tutuila will have no commerce and never will wish to become even a Territory, and we shall let the Tutuilans do as they please, Atkinson, Winslow, Hoar & Co. probably will enter no objections.

"After the Yacht Race."

Under the above heading Sir Thomas Lipton has contributed a short article to the December number of the North American Review, which will add to the respect and admiration the American people already feel for him. After conveying his acknowledgments to the people, the press, and to Mr. Iselin, he confesses he came to this country with high hopes of winning the cup and with the expectation of a friendly reception. "My hopes," he says, "have been disappointed, but my expectations have been far exceeded." He acknowledges he is in sympathy with a revival of the offices fulfilled of old by the Olympian games, and does not see "why the modern contests in cricket, in football, in yachting, or in various other forms of sport should not serve the same end today." His own preference is for yachting, because it involves high intelligence, has no taint of cruelty, and provides a beautiful spectacle. As to the outcome of the race he thinks it had another use than the unity of the three kingdoms and the amity between England and America. Sir Thomas says: "If the Book of Job had to be written again, a windless day off Sandy Hook, while two yachts were waiting to pit against each other their vast expanse of sail, might serve the purpose of the allegory. That was a school of patience in which it is something to have graduated, as did we who planned the race, and as did they who assembled to see it." In closing his pleasant reminiscence Sir Thomas says "it is proverbially unwise to try to repeat a pleasant experiment, as the repetition is apt to pall," but he acknowledges he is not always wise and will not say any more on that subject until he has consulted Mr. Fife, which is an intimation he will try it again. No man in the world will be more welcome to Americans.

THE NAVAL PROGRAM.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy, the substance of which has been already printed in THE TRIBUNE, is mainly of interest for the additions to the navy which Secretary Long and the Naval Board of Construction desire should be made during the year 1900. In the program as underlined there are no battleships, but in their places large, swift, and powerful armored cruisers and light gunboats. It calls for three armored cruisers of 13,500 tons displacement, which will make them nearly 2,000 tons heavier than the latest battleships, Kentucky, Alabama, and Kearsarge, these being of about 11,000 tons displacement, and about 4,000 tons heavier than the largest armored cruiser at present, Brooklyn. The three new cruisers will thus be among the most formidable war vessels afloat, as they are to carry the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance for vessels of their class, "to be sheathed and coppered and to have the highest practicable speed and great radius of action." It is understood they will have 10-inch guns, as compared with the 8-inch guns of the present cruisers, Brooklyn and New York.

In addition to these three heavy armored cruisers the program calls for three protected cruisers of about 8,000 tons displacement, which will carry the most powerful ordnance of vessels of that class. The same specifications are made as to speed and coal endurance. Here again there is an increase in size and effectiveness, for the three protected cruisers will be more powerful than any of the present armored cruisers.

It is evident that Secretary Long has given heed to Admiral Dewey's suggestions recently made to the President for the addition of light draft gunboats to the service. The program calls for twelve of these, to be of 900 tons displacement, and sheathed and coppered. These gunboats have been rendered more than ever necessary since the Philippines and other islands have been added to our domain. If we had had a dozen of these gunboats in the Philippines during the insurrection its period would have been materially reduced. It would have been possible to institute such a thorough blockade that the insurgents would have been cut off from material of war as well as from subsistence to a large extent. Such a blockade cannot be maintained by cruisers and battleships on a coast like that of the Philippines, indented with rivers, bays, and shallow arms of the sea, impassable to them. Although the war is nearing its end we are to retain the Philippines, and these gunboats will be needed as greatly as if war were actually in progress. Congress should make the appropriation asked for. We are rapidly growing to be a world power. We should have a navy to maintain that power.

Secretary Long is right in recommending that Congress enact such legislation as may be necessary to enable the department to make contracts forthwith for armor for the battleships Maine, Ohio, and Missouri, and to cancel the provisions of the act passed at the last session limiting the price of armor to $300 per ton. It is manifestly impossible to contract for armor at that figure—even inferior armor could not be had at that price—and if the department must wait until such time as it can be made at that figure it will seriously retard the increase of the navy, which has now become imperative owing to the increase of our national responsibilities. No obstacle should be interposed in the carrying out of the naval program.

Steam Versus Cyrano.

In the battle between steam and Cyrano the other evening in New York, Mr. Mansfield was little disposed to echo Keats' words, "Therefore ye soft pipes play on!" It was because the pipes refused to play off that Mr. Mansfield became himself a little offish and refused to die for New-Yorkers. Yet surely the famous actor was not thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the character he impersonated or he would have turned upon his tormentor with a stream of wit and irony that would have made that invisible power blush. Great art should always be superior to steam.

LAWS FOR PORTO RICO.

The Secretary of War is a lawyer. It would not be surprising were he, like many members of his profession, to look on the common law, as it has been modified in this country, as the perfection of legal wisdom and just what is needed by peoples unfortunate enough to live under other systems. Secretary Root is too well informed to have such an opinion. In speaking in his report of changes which should be made in the laws now in force in Porto Rico he says that "the civil code, established by Spain, is an excellent body of laws, adequate in the main and adapted to the customs and conditions of the people." He recommends that it be continued in force with such modifications as experience may suggest from time to time to those who have to administer it.

The Secretary says, with great good sense, that "the customs and conditions of the people who are to be governed must furnish the true basis for the law under which they are to live," and that an attempt to introduce a system of laws "based on the experience and characteristics of a New England community would be both oppressive and futile." But while Spanish civil laws in Porto Rico and elsewhere have been excellent the administration of those laws has been execrable. That has been the case for centuries. To secure a good administration there must be, in the opinion of the Secretary, extensive changes in procedure, whose methods must be simple.

The criminal law which Spain gave to Porto Rico is bad in itself. The law and the method of administering it owe too much to the inquisition. When England acquired Canada the criminal law of that country was introduced there, but the existing French laws as to civil matters were let alone. When this country acquired Louisiana Edward Livingston prepared for its people an admirable code of criminal law. Congress must not fail to make provision for giving the Porto Ricans a better criminal code.

Enumerating the Absentees.

It is said that the director of the census is going to secure, when it is taken next June, an enumeration of the absentee population of New York City. It is well known that a considerable number of the inhabitants are absent during that month in Europe, at the seaside, or in the country. When the last census was taken, and the total disappointed the expectations of New-Yorkers, one of the explanations of the shortage was the failure to enumerate the absentees, whose number was no doubt greatly exaggerated. No harm will be done by ascertaining as closely as it can be done the number of bona fide residents of New York who are absent from that city when the census is taken, but Chicago has its summer absentees also, and they ought to be enumerated. If they are not and if the census figures for Chicago are smaller than those the directory-makers and other guessers at the population of the city have ciphered out, the claim will be made that if the absentees had been counted the city would have made a much better showing. Therefore let us have the Chicago absentees counted. It will be interesting to know what percentage of the population is out of town during next June.

MILWAUKEE PARKS.

In the early part of this decade Milwaukee had no park department in the city government. The half dozen areas then belonging to the city and comprising sixty-five acres were under the supervision of the Board of Public Works. Juneau Park, with its commanding terraces extending along the water front from the business center northward, was the principal one of these. Besides this, which will always constitute one of the chief natural features of the city, a few squares and small parks completed the public recreation grounds.

Special legislation, however, was secured from the State in 1891, creating a Department of Parks and authorizing the purchase of sites under a plan providing for payment in ten annual installments. Under this authority 401 acres of land were, from 1891-'92, purchased, at prices aggregating over $1,000,000. Since then about half this sum has been paid off, but improvement and maintenance bonds to approximately an equal amount have been issued, so that practically the purchase price is still due. Eight parks, however, varying in size from five to 124 acres, have been permanently added to the city's possessions and have already been improved to a considerable extent.

The chief one of these additions is Lake Park, beginning about two miles from the business center and extending for a mile and a quarter along the high bluffs fronting on Lake Michigan. Its acquisition illustrates the wisdom of securing in advance for public purposes such features of natural beauty. West Park, in another section of the city, is of about the same size and contains one point 180 feet above the lake, the highest in the vicinity. An open air gymnasium was installed in this new area in September, 1898. Milwaukee is to be congratulated upon its park enterprises.

The Basis of Representation.

In 1896 Cook County cast 86½ per cent of the vote given McKinley in this State. In 1898 this county gave the Republican candidate for State Treasurer only a little over 33 per cent of his total vote. That candidate ran about 10,000 votes behind his ticket in this county. Consequently if the vote for State Treasurer is taken as the basis for the election of delegates to the next State convention this county will not get so many delegates as it will if the McKinley vote is taken as the basis. The State Central committee can select whichever vote it pleases. No law controls its action. The primary election law, which applies here, does not tie the hands of the committee. But if it decides that it will not take the McKinley vote as the basis of representation it ought not to take that cast for Whittemore, who ran behind his ticket for reasons which have not been forgotten. The committee should take either the Presidential vote or that for State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Thirty-four and one-third per cent of the total vote cast for the Republican candidate was given him in Cook County. So, on the Bayliss basis, this county will not fare so well as on the McKinley basis, but better than on the Whittemore vote. As the indications are that McKinley will run again with Bryan as his opponent, thus reproducing the conditions of 1896, there seems no good reason why the delegates should not be apportioned between the counties in accordance with the vote of that year.

THIS CIRCULAR TELLS THE STORY.

The Prussian authorities have paid a high compliment to the efficiency of the American Consuls in that Kingdom. A city paper prints a cablegram giving a confidential circular sent by the Prussian Minister of the Interior to all burgomasters and councilors. Those officials are directed to give to inquisitive American Consuls no information which will hurt "our interests." They are instructed specifically by no means to give—

Statistical facts relating to violations of the foodstuffs law and its subordinate laws, especially the manufacture and distribution of injurious articles of food and drink; reports on the manufacture and sale of poisonous toys; inquiries regarding trichinæ and hog measles in domestic meats, and, on the question of human and animal diseases. There will be no objection, however, to giving information regarding these points by referring to the regular statistical reports in the publications of the imperial health department. The furnishing of any other information is not permitted.

There is no probability that the "regular statistical reports" will contain any information harmful to "our interests." There is no doubt as to the reason for the issuance of this circular. The Agrarian party in Germany, which is specially strong in Prussia, has asserted for years that most American meat products are diseased and unfit for human food. That party has been able to secure laws and orders restricting greatly the importation of some American food products and prohibiting the importation of others, on the ground of their alleged unhealthfulness. The American Consuls have believed that the food products shipped from this country were much freer from disease than the German products. They have been able to show in several instances that cases of disease falsely ascribed to the use of American pork were due to eating German pork.

If German meat products were as healthful as their producers say they are, the Prussian authorities would not feel obliged to issue the above-mentioned circular. It is equivalent to a confession of the truth of the claim of American packers and American Consuls that the reports as to the unhealthfulness of American meat products on which restrictive and prohibitory German laws and regulations are based are untrue.

It has been charged that the coloring matter on many of the German toys shipped to this country contains poisonous ingredients and it has been suggested that a prohibition of the importation of such toys would be an act of legitimate reprisal. The allegation that German toys can harm the children who handle them has been denied vociferously on the other side of the ocean. But if that denial is sincere, why should Prussian municipal authorities be ordered not to give American Consuls any reports on the manufacture and sale of poisonous toys? The contents of those reports, if made public, would be injurious to "our interests."

THE TRIBUNE said the other day that if the German government wished to give evidence of a friendly feeling for this country and a desire for more intimate commercial relations, all it had to do was to abandon trade restrictions based on misrepresentations of the quality of certain American products. The confidential circular of the Prussian Minister of the Interior shows that he at least is convinced that the reports about the bad quality of American meat products are untrue. Otherwise he would not fear so much the investigations of the American Consuls. What he knows other officials must know. If the German Emperor wishes to make the "entente cordiale" between Germany and the United States even more cordial than it is, he should, as Emperor and as King, do all in his power to secure fair treatment for American food products.

Iowa State Printing.

A topic that seems to be of more interest to the Iowa editor just now than any other, not excepting the Senatorship and the Speakership of the Legislature, is that of the State printing. Nearly every newspaper in the large towns as well as in the smaller villages has a job office in connection with the daily or weekly, and hence the editor is able to speak by the card. A general impression is afloat that the present management of the State printer is extravagant and that the work could be done more cheaply by private contract. This is not the universal opinion, however, for the Carroll Herald in defending the State printer from the assertion made by the State Register that private parties could do the work for about three-fourths of the present expense asks if the Clarksons are willing to undertake to do it at that rate. Editor Clarkson loses no time in replying that he would make such a contract and gladly. If the State will make a six years' contract, the Register is willing to give bonds for compliance with the conditions and guarantee that the work will be done as well in spite of the saving of 25 per cent. This is a practical argument and one that is sure to be of effect with the Legislature when the proposed abolition of the office of State printer comes up for consideration. Meanwhile it is probable that the Register's bid will encourage the other editors and that even more favorable offers will be made to the State.

SECOND-CLASS MAIL ABUSES.

The most important recommendation made in Postmaster General Smith's admirable report is the one calling upon Congress to put an end to the abuse of second-class mail privileges. He is correct in regarding this reform as paramount to all others in postal affairs. The abuse has been steadily growing for years, and the Postmaster General's analysis of the evil shows it to be a gigantic excrescence that warps and defeats the legitimate intent of the law.

The second-class rate of one cent a pound was intended only for newspapers and other legitimate periodicals devoted to the dissemination of public intelligence. It is now used to an enormous extent for the sending of novels, advertising sheets, house organs, and a long nondescript list of publications issued solely for private profit. For these the public is paying millions of dollars. The mails are overloaded with this illegitimate matter and the whole service is handicapped and injured by it. If it were not for this evil the postal department would show a large profit instead of an annual deficit of from $10,000,000 down to $6,000,000, which is the deficit for the present prosperous year. More than one-fourth of the entire bulk and weight of matter carried goes at one cent a pound, when it should rightfully pay one cent for every two ounces or fraction thereof. During the last year this illegitimate item amounted to 176,351,613 pounds, for which the government received only $1,763,516, instead of $26,011,862, which it should have paid as third-class matter. Reckoning the cost of carrying this matter at eight cents a pound, the Postmaster General estimates the actual loss last year at $12,344,612. While constituting one-quarter of the whole volume of mail it pays only one-fifty-fifth of the revenue.

This evil not only taxes all the people for the benefit of a few, but it cripples the department and prevents needed improvements. It causes "a sheer wanton waste of $20,000,000 or upward a year." One-cent postage on letters could be given to the public with no more of a loss than that now annually incurred for the benefit of a few thousand private concerns. Postmaster General Smith sums the matter up in these words:

It is a gross and manifest wrong that a particular and limited group of private intsrests using the mails solely for their own business ends and with no public object, direct or incidental, should first succeed in eluding the plain purpose of the law and should then and thus carry on their mail transactions not at their own expense but at the expense of others. If there is to be a favored class let it embrace all the people.

It is more apparent than ever that this "fungus growth" should be cut off by the passage of a bill similar to the one introduced in the last Congress by Mr. Loud. It would not be necessary to alter the present law so far as its spirit and intent are concerned. The law never contemplated any such abuse as has been possible by the perversion and evasion of its meaning. It should be brought back to its original intent by a supplementary law that will stop the gap through which private interests have invaded and preempted a domain to which they have no right.

BANKERS' ATTITUDE TOWARD TRUSTS.

Trust methods, especially those of the recently organized concerns, are criticised in an editorial in the Bankers' Magazine, whose attitude is that of the investor or money-lender. It is insisted that the over-capitalization of corporations works a substantial injury to nearly everybody and benefits only those immediately concerned in the inflation. Laborers, consumers, and investors are all made to pay an unnecessary and extortionate tribute to promote the formation of these vast monopolies.

The Bankers' Magazine contends that corporations should be subject to State and federal control, and insists that such action by government would be as appropriate if not more equitable than control of the banks. Time was when practically anybody who could secure the services of a printer could start a bank, issue notes, and get rich, without capital, at the expense of a gullible public. This easy method of making money was suppressed long ago. Today the business of banking is under strict control, and a return to the old system would not be tolerated by the people.

The Bankers' Magazine believes that whatever arguments can be brought in favor of government control of banks hold as good in the case of corporations. The banks are used by comparatively few people, while corporations control light, transportation, and the necessities of life, bringing everybody into close relation with or subjection to them. If the State and federal governments are wise in exercising supervision and control over banks it is even more desirable that they should take the same precautions in the case of other corporations, especially those that have quasi-public functions.

Meanwhile the Bankers' Magazine comments with approval on the discouragement shown by the banking interests of the country to the multiplication of enterprises organized without regard to business principles. The banks not only show wisdom in refusing to lend money on stock issued for worthless plants, bonuses to promoters, and other assets of doubtful value, but they perform a real service to the country by the discountenancing of trust methods. Failing government control, the timidity of the banks in regard to "industrials" acts as a brake.

MR. TAYLER of Ohio, Mr. McRae of Arkansas, and 7,000,000 other persons have entered formal objection to the seating of Congressman-elect Roberts.

THE Hon. Billiam Goebel has slipped behind the returns again to see if his weapons are all right.

MR. QUAY is to be permitted to cool his heels awhile in the outer apartment.

IF Congress will do all that Secretary Long wants it to do in the matter of honoring Rear Admiral Sampson will he be willing then to resign?

IN A MINOR KEY.

After Many Days.

CHAPTER I.

"Lobella," asked Mr. McSwat, as he surveyed the enormous fowl that loomed up before him on the huge platter at the Thanksgiving dinner, "how much did this bird weigh—gross weight, I mean, feathers and all—as it came from its beautiful home in the country?"

"Twenty-seven and a half pounds," replied Mrs. McSwat. "The man said it was the biggest turkey he had sold this year."

After a few moments spent in a careful survey of the enemy, for the purpose of deciding the proper strategic point at which to begin the attack, he grasped his trusty weapons and sailed in.

CHAPTER II.

"I didn't order any meat for this meal, Billiger," said Mrs. McSwat, as they sat down to dinner next day. "There is plenty of the turkey left."

"Is this the same fowl we had yesterday?" asked Mr. McSwat, surveying it critically, carving knife and fork in hand. "It looks larger than it did then."

CHAPTER III.

Saturday.

Dinner hour in the McSwat mansion.

"How much did you say this majestic ruin weighed when in the pride of its full-grown beauty, Lobella?" said Billiger, making a gash on the left side of the turkey, hitherto untouched, and slicing off some of the white meat.

"Twenty-seven pounds and a half."

"I had forgotten whether it was twenty-seven or thirty-seven. Did you ever see a picture of an œpyornis, Lobella?"

"No. What is it?"

"It is a gigantic bird, of which some remarkably interesting fossil remains have been found. Its egg was several times as large as an ostrich's egg. The bird itself, I am happy to say, is now extinct—unless this is an œpyornis."

CHAPTER IV.

"The sermon this morning, Lobella," observed Mr. McSwat, sitting down at the table Sunday afternoon and unfolding his napkin, "did not strike me as being in the preacher's happiest vein. What he said, though, about character being formed largely by the home life, with its quiet and refined influences—O, great Cæsar, Lobella! Is this that thundering old turkey again? Are we never going to have the last of it?"

"Now, you needn't make a fuss about that turkey, Billiger. It's nicely warmed over, and it will be just as good as ever. There's too much of it to throw away, and you know it as well as I do."

"Pardon me for asking the question again, Lobella, but how much did you say it weighed in the raw?"

"Twenty-seven and one-half pounds." You ought to be able to remember it by this time."

CHAPTER V.

Early next morning, before anybody else in the house was stirring, Billiger McSwat slipped downstairs, took the remains of that turkey out of the icebox, and weighed them on the scales.

There still remained seven pounds and a half, including the skeleton.

And the drumsticks, large, leathery, and terrible, were yet untouched.

Thereupon Billiger McSwat, with a hunted look on his face, fled.

He took his dinner down-town that day, and when he did return, at 11 p. m., he sneaked upstairs to bed.

THE END.

Explained.

There was a loud crash in the doll department, accompanied by a sound as of broken crockery rolling over the floor.

"What caused that?" demanded the manager of the department, hurrying down the aisle.

"One of those indestructible dolls fell down just now," said the frightened saleslgirl.

In the Dim Light of the Elevator.

"Why, good morning, Mr. Thornhill."

"Good morning, Miss—ah—Twyman."

"But I am not Miss Twyman."

"Glad to hear it. I'm not Mr. Thornhill, either."

The Telegram.

"Mercy on us, John! Here's a telegram from somebody named R. O'Yellis, to the effect that he's coming to visit us, and wants you to meet him this evening at the Northwestern depot with a carriage. Do you know anybody named O'Yellis?"

"No. Let me see the telegram. 'R. O'Yellis'—why, dash his hide, who is he? I never heard of him before. Thinks I'm going to meet him with a carriage, does he? I'll see him——"

"Hold on, John. Let me look at it again. 'R. O'Yellis'—I wonder if—O, I know who it is. Haven't you a cousin named Roy Ellis?"

"Why, of course I have! Why, blame my—Say, Maria, don't tell anybody about this!"

PERSONALS.

John Burroughs, the author and critic, in his boyhood was a schoolmate of Jay Gould.

Theodore Crosby, who claims to be a descendant from Alfred the Great, has been a voter at Channahdaigua, N. Y., for 70 years.

Dmitri Sergeivitch Sepiagin, the new Russian Minister of the Interior, was a humble justice of the peace in one of the Moscow districts.

Prince David of Hawaii, a nephew of former Queen Liliuokalani, states that he has about decided to make Washington his permanent home.

Joseph Arch, the labor member of Parliament whom Lady Warwick in her recent book brought to public notice, is to be married and retire from politics.

The first wedding at the Tower of London in many years was that of the daughter of Sir Hugh Owen Gough, K. H. Sergeant, recently. The bridal party was escorted by the Yeoman Warders of the Tower.

When Justice Bucknill of Cardiff, Wales, pronounced capital sentence for the first time in his judicial career recently he broke down and wept, as the prisoner was a woman, who would leave several little children motherless.

Among the "only sons" of the English nobility who have gone to fight the Boers are Lieutenant Dudley Marjoribanks, only son of Lord and Lady Tweedmouth; Lord Howard de Walden, only son of his mother, who is a widow; George Wet, only son of Cornwallis West and heir to Ruthin Castle; Lord Newlands; Geoffrey Stewart, only son of Lady Stewart; and Captain Charles Sergi, son, only son of Major Wardens Sergison.

NAGGING THE NEIGHBORS.

"Those people next door are newly married."
"How do you know?" "I see the husband helping with the housework."—Ohio State Journal.

"Has her voice much carrying power?"
"H'm! You'd think so if you were to hear the neighbors carry on about it."—Washington Post.

The neighbors can never understand why managers of amateur entertainments coax the girl who lives in their part of town, to sing at them.—Boston Post.

Mrs. Neighbor—"I understand your cook has given you notice. What's the trouble?" Mrs. Suburban—"I don't know, but I think she doesn't like my cooking."—Denver News.

If people all knew what their neighbors thought of them, they wouldn't have any better opinion of their neighbors than their neighbors have of them.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

"Don't you think our neighbor a little eccentric?" "Hadn't noticed it. Why?" "The other night, when it turned cold so suddenly, I saw him go out to the barn and blanket his automobile."—Detroit Free Press.

"Goodness! Where did the Joneses get that big silver loving cup that is in their parlor window?" "Why, it was given to them by the neighbors that used their lawn mower and telephone all summer."—Indianapolis Journal.

The evils of talking about one's neighbors furnished a Sunday topic for one of Omaha's clergymen. Never talk about your neighbor—talk about some one further away. Your neighbor might hear about it and make trouble.—Omaha Bee.

"What makes you think little Mrs. Jones has such delightful manners?" "Because I know she hates the sight of me, yet I never call there that she doesn't make me believe she is charmed with the privilege of entertaining me."—Detroit Free Press.

Hedrikton—"Are you familiar with the Gudjuns who live next to you on our street?" Sandbliss—"O, dear no. We sometimes borrow their lawn mower or get them to feed our cat when we are away, but nothing more than that."—Boston Transcript.

Mrs. Gadd—"Wouldn't it be grand if science should discover the moon to be inhabited and hit on some way to talk with our lunar neighbors?" Mrs. Gabb—"Indeed, it would. They would be near enough to talk to, yet not near enough to be running in at all hours of the day, you know."—New York Weekly.

Unusual Frankness.

London reports a distressing scarcity of new plays. This means that New York will report a distressing scarcity of new plays next season.—New York World.

Thinks Kruger May Need It.

In case Kimberley is relieved in time, possibly Cecil Rhodes could dispose of that balloon at a fair price to Uncle Paul Kruger.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Preparing for Vacation.

It seems a little early to visit the summer resorts, yet the Filipinos are hastening to the mountains and the seashore in droves.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

German's Boom.

Perhaps the most striking thing about the Arthur Pue Gorman boom is the fact that it has no visible means of support.—New York Mail and Express.

UNCLE SAM AND HIS COLONIAL CHILDREN AS CHRISTMAS DOLLS.

ALL the dolls sold in the United States, with a few unimportant exceptions, are now made in the German Village of Sonneberg. Its 12,000 men, women, and children are most of them busy the year round shaping and painting and dressing the curious, pretty, or quaint little figures over which Chicago boys and girls laugh and cry at Christmas time.

There are families in Sonneberg whose life work it is to paint doll eyes or to make doll shoes, and they do it so well and so cheaply that they have almost driven the famous French dolls out of the market, while the few American manufacturers who have tried to compete with them have given up in disgust.

Each year the manufacturers at Sonneberg rack their brains to get up new ideas in the doll line. The blue-eyed and flaxen-haired doll, that cries when it is poked in the right place, still holds the post of honor, but the doll buyers, particularly those which represent the big American shops, are continually demanding novelties.

This year the German doll makers prepared a big surprise for their American customers. When the shaft young men from Chicago and New York came over to buy dolls for the Christmas trade they would be shown them that they were able to catch the drift of trade as quickly as any one else. They knew that the United States was greatly excited over the war in the Philippines that Uncle Sam had adopted a lot of new children, and that dolls representing soldiers and sailors would be in great demand.

German Idea of Uncle Sam.

So they went ahead without waiting for patterns from America and turned out a full line of dolls representing Uncle Sam, his new colonies, and his soldiers and sailors. The result certainly was surprising to the American buyers. Most of them will admit that, as dolls are designed to be amusing, no American designer could hope to rival these German creations. It is to be hoped, however, that these new dolls will not fall into the anxious hands of the anti-expansionists. They would furnish unanswerable proof of the debasing effect of expansion on Uncle Sam, while a single glance at the Cuban and the Filipino will convince any fair-minded man of the hopelessness of attempting to assimilate or civilize them.

Uncle Sam, as the dollmakers of Sonneberg have built him for Christmas consumption in this country, is a short, fat man, wearing a gray wool cap. His face is round and dimpled, with bulging cheeks and staring eyes. His expression is like that of a good-humored German immigrant just landed at Castle Garden. The bloom on his bulbous nose would indicate a prolonged and steady indulgence in alcholic liquors. He wears a royal blue coat, ten shades lighter than the regulation shade, a green vest ornamented with two brass buttons, and red and white striped trousers with vivid red shoes. As two final touches, showing their minute acquaintance with American manners and customs, the Sonneberg designers have fastened a miniature representation of the almighty dollar as a charm on Uncle Sam's watch guard and have thrust both his hands deep into his trousers pockets. Taken as a whole, he looks like a typical German comedian in disguise.

Colonel Roosevelt of the Rough Riders has been selected by the Sonneberg artists as the ideal American soldier. He stands at the head of his men at the end of a long box. The gallant Colonel has evidently been lacing since he was last in Chicago, for his waistline is extremely small. He wears a scholarly sword belt, carried fiercely upward, rivaling in ferocious effect that of the German War Lord himself.

German Idea of Col. Roosevelt.

Only by the haughty smile and the teeth which are thus revealed is the present Governor of New York recognizable in his German portrait.

The typical native of the Philippine Islands as the Sonneberg toymakers imagined him is a tremendous black savage, with a terrifying leer and a ferocity of expression which would frighten a cannibal chief. Around his neck the Filipino wears a string of large gold coins, while he is otherwise attired in distinctly savage costume. If the anti-expansionists should exhibit a few of these typical figures in front of the enlisting offices for the United States army the toy dealers feel satisfied that youthful patriotism would be greatly checked.

Even more startling is the new light thrown on the appearance and character of the native of Cuba by the German ethnologists. The Cuban as we see him in the toy shops is a small, light, chocolate-colored individual, distinguished by an enormous growth of thick black hair. This hair is tied with a blue ribbon and allowed, but for that, to wave in freedom. In matters of dress he is as easily satisfied as his new Eastern brother, the Filipino. In fact, except for his size, the wild and savage Cuban is even more terrifying in appearance than the "guzies" of Aguinaldo's army.

Then there are United States sailors, Germanized as to uniforms and features, soldiers of the regular army, looking much like the men of the First Uhlans in the Kaiser's forces, and all the thousand and one varieties of dolls with round bodies and bisque heads, and they all come from the one little Town of Sonneberg. For a long time the German doll makers could not dress dolls so that they pleased the critical American taste. Then a shrewd Yankee bought a high-priced and beautifully dressed doll in Paris and took it with him on his trip to the doll metropolis of Germany. Sonneberg took a good look at it, went out in the workshop, and turned out an exact reproduction of the French beauty at 25 per cent less cost. Consequently the French doll makers are mourning and another link has been welded in the Anglo-American alliance.

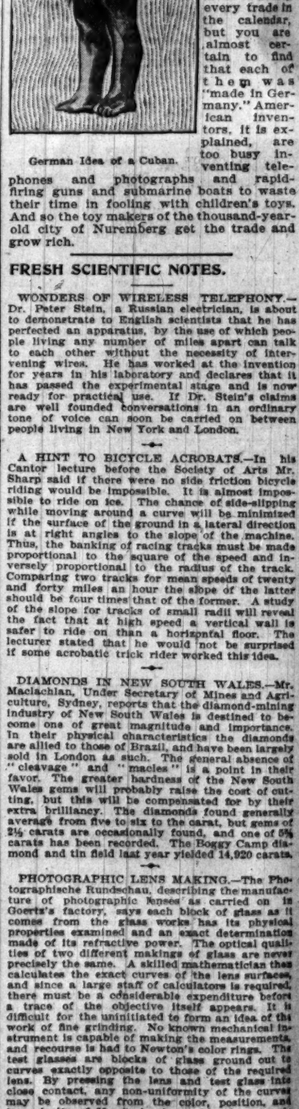
German Idea of a Filipino.

German Idea of a Cuban.

Few distinct novelties in the doll line this year is the celluloid doll, which can be hurled to the floor in anger without danger of serious results. But, as there can be no reuse without its thorns, so the celluloid doll, practically unbreakable, can be easily set on fire and will burn with great quickness, making a fierce and hot flame.

As all the dolls treasured by American children are made in Sonneberg, so all the mechanical toys, or practically all, are the product of another German town, the ancient Nuremberg, which is a city of 150,000 people, come this year big models of Dewey's Olympia and other United States warships, selling for as high as $40 each. Shopkeepers would prefer such toys in this country, but complain that American manufacturers do not seem able to turn out such finely finished toys at such low prices as their German competitors. The German battleships, for instance, are made of tin and are almost perfect reproductions of the vessels of the white squadron. The toy ships of American manufacture, on the other hand, are built of wood and look rough and cheap in comparison. From the old German city have been sent for Chicago's Christmas a multitude of mechanical toys, ranging in size from a tiny mouse, which will go into a vest pocket, to a complete model of a German village built on a mountain side, the top of which is crowned by a castle, and about and through which runs a railroad, the locomotive puffing "real steam" as it pulls a long train about the dizzy curves. In price these toys range from five cents to as many hundred dollars, the German village, with its accessories, for instance, costing $250.

Strangely enough, when the boasted skill of American inventors is considered, another complaint made by toy dealers against the toy manufacturers of the United States is that, when it comes to mechanical toys, they are lacking in ingenuity. You can buy a little tin fiddler who will fiddle, a needlewoman who can sew, a carpenter who can hammer, and, in fact, representatives of nearly every trade in the calendar, but you are almost certain to find that each of them was "made in Germany." American inventors, it is explained, are too busy inventing telephones and photographs and rapid-firing guns and submarine boats to waste their time in fooling with children's toys. And so the toy makers of the thousand-year-old city of Nuremberg get the trade and grow rich.



German Idea of a Cuban.

FRESH SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

WONDERS OF WIRELESS TELEPHONY.—Dr. Peter Stein, a Russian electrician, is about to demonstrate to English scientists that he has perfected an apparatus, by the use of which people living any number of miles apart can talk to each other without the necessity of interesting wires. He has worked at the invention for years in his laboratory and declares that it has passed the experimental stage and is now ready for practical use. If Dr. Stein's claims are well founded conversations in an ordinary tone of voice can soon be carried on between people living in New York and London.

A HINT TO BICYCLE ACROBATS.—In his Cantor lecture before the Society of Arts Mr. Sharp said if there were no side friction bicycle riding would be impossible. It is almost impossible to ride on ice. The chance of side-slipping while moving around a curve will be minimized if the surface of the ground is a lateral direction is at right angles to the slope of the machine. Thus, the banking of racing tracks must be made proportional to the square of the speed and inversely proportional to the radius of the track. Comparing two tracks for mean speeds of twenty and forty miles an hour the slope of the latter should be four times that of the former. A study of the slope for tracks of small radii will reveal the fact that at high speed a vertical wall is safer to ride on than a horizontal floor. The lecturer stated that he would not be sur

GAGE SUBMITS FIGURES.

ESTIMATES OF TREASURY FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

Total Amount Needed Is $631,081,994, an Increase of Nearly $40,000,000—New Work on Naval Stations in New Possessions Figures Largely—Pension Estimate Reduced $3,380—River and Harbor Improvements Demand Large Sums.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.—The Secretary of the Treasury today transmitted to the House of Representatives estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901. The aggregate of the appropriations estimated for is $631,081,994, an increase over the estimates for the present fiscal year of $38,033,416, and an increase over the appropriations for the present fiscal year of $34,235,024.

Following is the total recapitulation by departments of the estimates for next year, including appropriations for the present fiscal years, cents omitted:

ESTIMATES FOR 1901.

Legislative	$ 9,936,357
Executive	357,140
State department	2,139,278
Treasury department	162,171,442
War department	190,112,851
Navy department	76,460,690
Interior department	174,990,841
Postoffice department	4,581,685
Department of Agriculture	4,309,257
Department of Labor	172,980
Department of Justice	6,279,570
Grand total	$631,081,994

APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1900.

Legislative	$ 10,423,152
Executive	215,708
State department	24,039,618
Treasury department	125,891,410
War department	163,088,358
Navy department	51,925,200
Interior department	167,502,515
Postoffice department	1,639,851
Department of Agriculture	2,726,064
Department of Labor	772,980
Department of Justice	8,522,077
Grand total	$596,846,970

Estimates for 1901.

Among the estimates for the next fiscal year are the following:

Army and navy pensions	$144,900,000
Pension examining surgeons	700,000
All other expenses	580,232
Total for pensions	$145,230,232

This is $3,380 less than the appropriations for the current year.

New jail penitentiary and other buildings at Sitka, Alaska	$116,000
Laboratory Marine Hospital service	50,000

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

Aberdeen, S. D.	$ 47,500	Menominee, Mich	$ 25,000
Annapolis, Md.	50,000	Monmouth, Ill.	27,500
Baltimore, Md.	100,000	Oakland, Cal.	50,000
Blair, Neb.	21,500	Omaha, Neb.	350,000
Butte, Mont.	50,000	Philadelphia, Pa. (mint)	351,275
Cleveland, O.	200,000	St. Cloud, Minn.	25,000
Chicago	500,000	Salem, Ore.	75,000
Dubuque, Ia.	50,000	Streator, Ill.	25,000
Elgin, Ill.	99,000	Tampa, Fla.	100,000
Freeport, Ill.	37,500	Quarantine Station, Savannah, Ga.	30,000
Helena, Mont.	129,791	Quarantine Station, San Diego, Cal.	23,750
Indianapolis, Ind.	500,000	Quarantine Station, San Francisco, Cal.	187,500
Janesville, Wis.	25,000		
Joliet, Ill.	50,000		
Joplin, Mo.	25,000		
Kansas City, Kas.	50,000		
Leadville, Colo.	75,000		
Los Angeles, Cal.	100,000		

Fixed Aids to Navigation.

Fixed aids to navigation on the lakes as follows:

Light and fog signal stations at Milwaukee breakwater, Wis.	$75,000
Same at Fisherman's Shoal, Rock Island, Wis.	50,000
Same at Point Aux Barques, near Manistique, Mich.	32,000
Peshtigo Reef, Wis., for light vessel	15,000
Light and fog signal station on Chapman Shoal, St. Lawrence River	25,000
Same Toledo harbor, O.	37,500
Same Middle Island, Lake Huron	25,000
Same Crisp's Point, Lake Superior, Mich.	13,000
Same Rock of Ages, Isle Royal, Lake Superior	50,000
Moving light from Eagle River to Sand Hills, Mich.	20,000

Important Increases Asked.

Important increases in appropriations are asked for improvements and extensions of the following navy yards and naval stations:

	Amount.	Increase.
For the navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H.	$ 602,000	*$ 300,000
Navy yard at Boston	1,798,300	† 1,400,000
Naval station at New London	50,000	25,000
Navy yard at Brooklyn	1,977,000	* 1,000,000
Navy yard at League Island, Pa.	1,965,092	1,163,000
Navy yard at Washington	$76,017	670,000
Navy yard at Norfolk, Va.	1,640,000	1,000,000
Naval station at Port Royal	882,000	735,000
Naval station Key West	117,000	.....
Naval station San Juan, Porto Rico	525,000	.....
Navy yard Pensacola, Fla.	20,500	.....
Naval reservation, Algiers, La.	145,000	.....
Navy yard Mare Island, Cal.	1,152,760	.....
Naval station Puget Sound, Wash.	226,065	.....
Dredging Dry Tortugas, Fla.	200,000	.....
Maintenance naval station, Havana, Cuba	50,000	.....
Dry dock at Algiers, La.	650,000	.....
Toward completion of dry docks at Portsmouth, N. H.	200,000	.....
Boston	400,000	.....
League Island	100,000	.....
Mare Island	200,000	.....

*Nearly. †About.

For buildings for cadets' quarters at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, not to exceed in total cost $3,536,000, $850,000.

Powerhouse, Naval Academy	$200,000
Storage warehouse, workshops, etc., at Naval Academy	200,000
Continuation of seawall at Naval Academy	200,000
Foundations for gun battery and breacons	90,000
Brick subway	25,000
For purchase of land adjacent to Naval Academy	811,000
For four new double houses	75,000

Estimates for New Work.

Estimates for new work are as follows:

For purchase of additional land adjacent to government hospital for the insane at Washington, $245,000.

Construction of gun and mortar batteries, including works for the defense of ports of Porto Rico, $1,000,000; Hawaii, and the Philippines, $200,000.

Improvement of Yellowstone National Park, $310,000.

Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Parks, $60,000.

Gettysburg National Park, $100,000.

Shiloh National Military Park, $55,000.

Vicksburg National Park, $85,000.

River and Harbor Improvement.

Following are Western river and harbor improvements estimated for under continuing contracts on which the sum asked for is $100,000 or more:

Ashtabula harbor, Ohio	150,000
Black River harbor, Ohio	150,000
Cleveland, O., harbor	400,000
Toledo, O., harbor	200,000
Michigan City harbor, Ind.	195,000
Calumet, Ill., harbor	300,000
St. Joseph, Mich., harbor	230,000
Harbor of Refuge, Sandy Beach, Mich.	200,000
Kenosha, Wis., harbor	141,000
Harbor of Refuge, Milwaukee Bay	105,000
Duluth, Minn., harbor and Superior, Wis.	837,000
Oakland, Cal., harbor	180,000
San Francisco harbor	170,000
San Pedro, Cal., harbor	200,000
Everett, Wash., harbors	150,000
Gray's Harbor, Wash.	345,000
Dams below Pittsburg	1,045,000
Chicago River	197,000
Illinois and Mississippi Canal	1,000,000
Detroit River	300,000
Hay Lake Channel, St. Mary's River, Mich.	294,115
Waterway from Keweenaw Bay to Lake Superior, Mich.	175,000

For Continuing Contracts.

The total appropriations on account of river and harbor improvements under continuing contract system are $15,582,626, an increase of nearly $10,000,000 above present appropriations. Under the Missouri River commission $1,000,000 is asked for, and under the Mississippi River commission $3,000,000.

Also the following river and harbor improvements:

Mystic River, Massachusetts	$ 100,000
East River and Hell Gate, New York	150,000
Harlem River, New York	300,000
Potomac River at Washington	174,000
James River, Virginia	200,000
Cape Fear River	200,000
Oyster River	56,000
St. John's River, Florida	434,000
Tombigbee River, Demopolis, Alabama	186,000
Mouth and passes of Calcasieu River, Louisiana	160,000
Red River, Louisiana and Arkansas	100,000
Mouth of Brazos River, Texas	200,000
Mississippi	1,500,000
Cumberland River, above Nashville	300,000
Same, below Nashville	152,000
Tennessee River, below Chattanooga	750,000
Ohio River	500,000
Grand River, Michigan	100,000
Kalamazoo River, Michigan	135,000
Reservoirs at headwaters of Mississippi	150,000
Missouri River	175,000
Columbia and Lower Willamette Rivers, below Portland, Ore.	260,000
Columbia River, at the Cascades, Oregon	125,000
Waterway connecting Puget Sound with Lakes Union and Washington	100,000
Mud walls and subsidiary channels, Boston harbor	272,500

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Gloucester, Mass.	$ 150,000
Nantucket, Mass.	115,000
Newburyport, Mass.	100,000
Sandy Bay, Cape Ann, Mass., harbor of refuge	350,000
Point Judith, R. I., harbor of refuge	200,000
Oswego, N. Y.	700,000
Tonawanda harbor and Niagara River, N. Y.	100,000
Erie, Pa.	150,000
Charleston, S. C.	250,000
Key West, Fla.	100,000
Pensacola, Fla.	105,000
Cleveland, O.	100,000
Conneaut, O.	100,000
Fairport, O.	100,000
Sandusky, O.	100,000
San Diego, Cal.	100,000
San Luis Obispo, Cal.	152,000
Woods' Hollow Channel, Massachusetts	112,000
Hillsboro Bay, Florida	100,000
Aransas Pass and Bay, Texas	250,000
Harbor of refuge at Milwaukee Bay, Wisconsin	119,000

The total amount estimated for under the title of public works is $76,416,225, as against $40,603,466, the amount of the current appropriations.

Of the sum appropriated during the current year on account of the State department, $20,000,000 was paid to Spain under the treaty of Paris.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

Henry Fowler, the newly appointed supervising general agent of the Western field for the Magdeburg Insurance company, will take charge formally of the offices of the company in the New York Life Building today. Mr. Fowler for the last five years has been State agent for the Home of New York for Ohio and West Virginia, with headquarters at Columbus.

The recent big Philadelphia fire and the heavy losses falling on the insurance companies have revived the movement to increase insurance rates in New York City, Chicago, and Philadelphia. The fire losses for 1899 so far show there will be a large deficit in these cities. The only remedy is the raising of rates until the big fires show a decrease. Managers generally are reported as willing to accept a plan that will place risks on a basis that will be self-sustaining.

The Glens Falls Insurance company will reopen a Pacific coast agency on the first of the year under the supervision of Edward E. Potter of San Francisco. The company established an agency on the coast in 1875, but retired during the recent rate war.

The Northwestern National of Milwaukee has appointed H. G. Cavart agent and special agent at Independence, Kas., where a rate war has been threatening of late.

George L. Pratt of Beatrice has been appointed Nebraska State agent of the Hartford Insurance company, succeeding C. E. Tebbetts.

Old line insurance agents are finding an available supply of new members for their companies in ex-members of former lodges of Knights and Ladies of Honor, who left the fraternal society when the Supreme Lodge increased the assessment rates recently.

The Philadelphia Fire Underwriters' association will meet on Dec. 8 to consider a report of a committee on a rule for the prompt payment of premiums.

Insurance Commissioner Craig of Tennessee has decided not to revoke the license of the Mutual Reserve Fund to do business in that State, as a result of the examination into death claims and certain alleged irregularities made by Actuary J. J. Brinkerhoff of Illinois, who was especially engaged for the purpose. The report of business is as follows: Unpaid death claims, Oct. 24, 1899, $1,748,448.75; advances on same, $38,831.32; mortuary payments from May 16 to Oct. 24, $1,878,626.49; receipts from all sources, May 16 to Oct. 24, $1,474,227.02; losses incurred, May 15 to Oct. 24, $1,533,408.46. In May, June, July, and August the new business amounted to $7,254,500. The business terminated by lapse, policies not taken, and death amounted to $22,993,915.

New York, Dec. 4.—[Special.]—The Thuringia Fire of Prussia will not enter New York at present, though it may apply for a license at a later date. It is likely, however, that Manager Voss will present the papers of the Frankfort Accident to Superintendent Payn about the first of the year.

The Hanover Fire has applied for an amendment to its charter granting it the right to do hail cyclone insurance business.

Immediately the Insurance department issues a license to the Magdeburg of Prussia, permitting it to operate in New York, the Magdeburg Fire of New York will be withdrawn from a majority of agencies and the home company substituted therefor.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Vessel Movements.

MANITOWOC, Wis.—Sheltered—Stephenson.

MIWAUKEE, Wis.—Arrived—Panther, Owen, Neshoto. Cleared—Holden, Buffalo.

MARQUETTE, Mich.—Arrived—Wawatam, Castalia. The sheltered fleet is still in port.

FAIRPORT, O.—Arrived—Merida, Glasgow, Empire City. Cleared—Coal—Harper, Duluth.

SOUTH CHICAGO—Arrived—Tampa, Majestic, Lockwood, Manhattan. Cleared—Hadley, Escanaba.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—Clint, Normandie, Hundred Thirty-one, Starke. Cleared — Coal—Appomattox, Milwaukee.

PORT ARTHUR, Ont.—Arrived—Hesper, Ralph, George Stone, Bangor, City Genoa. Cleared—Crocker, Buffalo.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Down—Indiana, 1 a. m.; Georgia, 8; Bermuda, 9; Leatham and consort, 3 p. m. Up—Schroeder, 5 p. m.

ASHTABULA, O.—Arrived—Presque Isle, Grecian, Andaste, Jenney. Cleared—Coal—Massachusetts, Estanaba; Senator, Chicago.

HARBOR BEACH, Mich.—Sheltered—Hall, Russian, Stewart, Magnet. Departed—Joliet, Pilgrim, Nimick, Antrim, St. Paul, Pentland, 6 p. m.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Arrived—Johnson, Gladstone, Nell, Madagascar, Stephenson, Ogdebay. Cleared—Coal—Manola, Two Harbors.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—Codorus, 11:40 last night; Germanic and consorts, midnight; Frost, 4:30 a. m. Down—Raleigh and consorts, 10:30 last night; Commodore, 6:20 a. m.; Huron, 11. Wind northwest, strong, freezing.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR—Arrived—Williams, Harvey Brown, Cranage, Republic, Buffalo, Northern Wave, Morse, Besemer, Spartan, Shenandoah, Matanzas, Lake Erie, ore; Bulgaria, Australia, Amazon, Italia, Buffalo, grain.

SAULTE STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Castalia, 1:30 a. m. Down—Kearsarge, 11 last night; Lagonda, Fulton, midnight; Zenith City, Ephicke, 3:20 a. m.; Stone, noon; Minnesota, Halleran, 5 p. m.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Crescent City, Frick, Smith, Spencer, Whitaker, Adams, Selwyn Eddy, Pope, Pierce, Stephen Stevenson, Peshtigo, Gratwick, Whitney. Cleared—Coal—Penobscot, Lewiston, Chicago; Trevor, Superior; Pope, Milwaukee, Light—Hurlburt, Superior; Cleveland, Manhattan, Chicago; Stephenson, Duluth.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Hiawatha, Eureka, Samuel Mitchell, Louisiana, Gould, Hanna, Inter Ocean, Chisholm, Pontiac, Wade, Queen of West, John Mitchell, V. B. Ketchum, Wetmore, Iron Duke, Pathfinder, Sagamore, Grand Island, Keith, Tasmania, Rawson. Cleared—Coal—Ewen, Milwaukee.

DETOUR, Mich.—McDougall and whaleback, 6:30 p. m. Down—Myles, 8 last night; unknown boat, 8:30; Majestic, 9:40 a. m.; Fulton, 10:20; Zenith City, 11:10; Spokane, 11:30; Ephicke, 11:50; Kearsarge, Siemens, Holley, 12:30 p. m.; Stone, 4:40. Up—City of Cleveland, 9:40; Pauly, 11:20.

FORT HURON, Mich.—Up—Joliet, 11:20 last night; St. Paul, 1:30 a. m.; Pauly, 2:20; Chamung, 3:50; Fryer, 8:20; Palmer, 9:40; Livingstone and consort, 6:10; Tuscarora, 3:30 p. m.; Oglebay, 6:40; Marina, 6:56. Down—Spaulding, 8:30 last night; Saranac, 9:30; Pickands, Clint, New York, 12:30 a. m.; Rosemount, 1:30; McWilliams, 2:20; Northern Light, 4:; Mahoning, 4:30; Wade, Mohawk, 6; Kendall, Yale, 6:10; Niagara, Rees, Wright, Waverly, 6:30; Alva, 7; Clift, Maruba, 7:10; Black Livingstone, 7:20; Linn, Carrington, 8:20; Wissahickon, 8:50; John Eddy, Lincoln, 9; Hennepin, 9:20; Yakima, 9:50; Susquehanna, 10; Watt, Price, 10:30; Schoenots, 3 and consorts, 3 p. m.; Minneapolis, 3:20; Vulcan, 3:30; Newaygo, Anderson, 4:10; Fortage, 4:40; Matoa, Mais, 5:10; Langdon, 5:30; Bexell, 6:20; Hatcher and consorts, 7:30; Ramsy, Rhodes, 7:40; Colgate and consorts, 8; German, 8:40. Arrived—Spademan, Yuma, Empire, Monarch. Cleared—Coal—Josco, Jeanette, Rome, Lyon, Samoa, Pauly, Wyoming, Bessie, Armenia. Wind northwest, fresh, cloudy.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Neosho, 10 last night; Palmer, 10:20; Nyanza, 12:40 a. m.; Josco, Jeanette, 3:15; Rome, 3:30; Samoa, 5:20; Davidson, Aberdeen, Tuscarora, 9:30; Ogdebay, noon; Marina, 12:10 p. m.; Milwaukee, 4:50; Charles Eddy, 5:20; Madagascar, Stephenson, Neil, 7; Thomson, Hundred and Twenty-seven, Two Hundred and One, 8:30. Down—Schuck, 10 last night; W. H. Ketchum, 10:30; Pathfinder, Sagamore, Wetmore, Avon, 11; John Mitchell, Hundred and Thirty-two, 11:20; Niagara (steel), 12:40 a. m.; Atlantic, 1:15; Iron Duke, Tasmania, 2:15; Victory, Constitution, 2:40; Spaldings, Martin and barges, 3:40; Pickands, Clint, 8:30; Mahoning, Kirby, Hartman, Northern Queen, 9; Sherman, 9:40; McWilliams, 9:50; Mohawk, 10; Waldo, 10:20; New York, 10:40; Yale, 11; Rees, 11:40; Alva, noon; Maruba, Chili, Progress, 2:10 p. m.; Huron, Enterprise, Niagara (wood), 12:30; Black, Waverly, 12:50; Wright, 1:10; Kendall, Troy, 1:40; Wissahickon, Linn, Carrington, 2:30; Lincoln, John Eddy, 2:50; Susquehanna, 3; Yakima, 3:40; Hennepin, 4; Watt (arrived), 6; Edwards, Golden Age, Fairbairn, Cortlas, Eads, Krupp, Craig, Quayle, 9:20; Pennsylvania, Malda, Vulcan, 9:30. The Alva, Black, Linn, Carrington, Maruba, Pennsylvania, and Malda are detained down the river by low water. The wind has been fresh from the northwest all day.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Lumber, etc.—J. Otis, Menominee; R. Howlett, Ford River; B. Calkins, Ford River; H. A. Richmond, Frankfort. Coal—Oades, Mecosta, Buffalo; Merchandise—Arabia, Seneca, Buffalo; Light—Tampa, South Chicago; C. Hebard, A. Wilson, Waukegan; Aloha, Milwaukee.

Cleared—Merchandise—Clarion, Erie. Grain—Fedora, Tampa, Buffalo; Governor Smith, Ogdensburg. Light—Marion, Milwaukee; H. B. Fereue, Kimpire.

Tax Dodger Pays a Fine.

Paxton, Ill., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—J. J. Matzenbaugh of Iroquois County, indicted for false return on property, has paid a $2,000 fine and costs. An investigation revealed that he had over $140,000 worth of property, while he made returns on $2,500 worth.

Awards at Export Exposition.

A telegram from Boston, dated Dec. 4, says: "Walter Baker & Co., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass., have just received from the judges of the National Export Exposition in Philadelphia the highest awards on all the preparations of cocoa and chocolate exhibited by them. This famous company, now the largest manufacturers of cocoa and chocolate in the world, has received the highest awards from the great international and other expositions held during the last fifty years in Europe and America.

TEXT OF CURRENCY BILL.

FULL PROVISIONS OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE'S FINANCE MEASURE.

Provides for a Gold Standard, the Establishment of a Reserve Fund, and the Redemption of Treasury Notes—Gold Certificates in Exchange for Gold Coin—Fixes the Denominations—As to National Banks—Details of the New Measure Set Forth.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.—The text of the currency bill prepared by the Republican members of the Senate Finance committee is as follows:

A Bill to Affirm the Existing Standard of Value, to Maintain the Parity in Value of All Forms of Money, to Refund the Public Debt, and for Other Purposes.

THE STANDARD.—Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the dollar consisting of twenty-five and eight-tenths grains of gold, nine-tenths fine, shall, as established by section 3,511 of the revised statutes of the United States, continue to be the standard unit of value, and all forms of money issued or coined by the United States shall be maintained at a parity of value with this standard; and United States notes and Treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890, when presented to the Treasury for redemption, shall be redeemed in gold coin of such standard.

Provides for Reserve Fund.

RESERVE FUND.—That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, in order to secure the prompt and certain redemption of United States notes and Treasury notes as hereinbefore provided, to set apart in the Treasury a reserve fund of $150,000,000 in gold coin, which fund shall be used for such redemption purposes only, and whenever and as often as any of said notes shall be redeemed from said fund it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to use said notes so redeemed to restore and maintain such reserve fund in the manner following, to wit:

First—By exchanging the notes so redeemed for any gold coin in the general fund of the Treasury.

Second—By accepting deposits of gold coin at the Treasury or at any Subtreasury in exchange for the United States notes so redeemed.

Third—By procuring gold coin by the use of said notes, in accordance with the provisions of section 3,700 of the revised statutes of the United States.

If the Secretary of the Treasury is unable to restore and maintain the gold coin in the reserve fund by the foregoing methods, and the amount of such gold coin in said fund shall at any time fall below $100,000,000, then it shall be his duty to restore and maintain the same by borrowing money on the credit of the United States, and for the debt thus incurred to issue and sell coupon or registered bonds of the United States in such form as he may prescribe, in denominations of $50 or any multiple thereof, bearing interest at the rate of not exceeding 3 per centum per annum, payable quarterly, such bonds to be payable at the pleasure of the United States after one year from the date of their issue, and to be payable, principal and interest, in gold coin of the present standard value, and to be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

The notes redeemed as herein provided shall only be used for the purpose of restoring said fund to the maximum amount of $150,000,000, and the amount of gold coin and notes in such reserve fund shall at no time exceed such maximum amount.

Treasury Note Redemption.

REDEMPTION OF TREASURY NOTES.—That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury as fast as standard silver dollars are coined under the provisions of the acts of July 14, 1890, and June 13, 1898, from bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, to retire and cancel an equal amount of Treasury notes whenever received into the Treasury, either by exchange in accordance with the provisions of this act, or in the ordinary course of business, and upon the cancellation of Treasury notes silver certificates shall be issued against the silver dollars so coined.

Issue of Gold Certificates.

GOLD CERTIFICATES.—That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to receive deposits of gold coin with the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States in sums of not less than $20, and to issue gold certificates therefor in denominations of not less than $20, and the coin so deposited shall be retained in the Treasury and held for the payment of such certificates on demand and used for no other purpose.

Such certificates shall be receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued, and when held by any national banking association may be counted as a part of its lawful reserve.

Provided, That whenever and so long as the gold coin held in the reserve fund in the Treasury for the redemption of United States notes and Treasury notes shall fall below $100,000,000 the authority to issue certificates as herein provided shall be suspended; and,

Provided further, That of the amount of such outstanding certificates one-fourth at least shall be in denominations of $50 or less; and,

Provided further, That the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, issue such certificates in denominations of $10,000 payable to order.

And section 5,193 of the Revised Statutes of the United States is hereby repealed.

Fixes the Denomination.

DENOMINATIONS OF NOTES.—That from and after the passage of this act no United States notes or Treasury notes shall be issued or reissued of denominations less than $10, and all such outstanding notes of a lower denomination shall, whenever received at the Treasury or redeemed, be canceled and notes of denominations of $10 or upward shall be substituted therefor.

No silver certificates shall be hereafter issued of a higher denomination than $10, and all such outstanding certificates of a higher denomination shall, whenever received at the Treasury or redeemed, be retired and canceled and notes of denominations of $10 or less shall be substituted therefor.

Plans for Refunding.

REFUNDING.—That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to receive at the Treasury any of the outstanding bonds of the United States bearing interest at 5 per centum per annum, payable Feb. 1, 1904, and any of the bonds of the United States bearing interest at 4 per centum per annum, payable July 1, 1907, and any bonds of the United States bearing interest at 3 per centum per annum, payable Aug. 1, 1908, and to issue in exchange therefor coupon or registered bonds of the United States in such form as he may prescribe, in denominations of $50 or any multiple thereof, bearing interest at the rate of 2 per centum per annum, payable quarterly, such bonds to be payable at the pleasure of the United States after thirty years from the date of their issue, and said bonds to be payable, principal and interest, in gold coin of the present standard value, and to be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

Provided, That none of such outstanding bonds shall be received in such exchange at a valuation greater than their present worth, to yield an income of 2¼ per centum per annum, and said bonds shall be issued at not less than par;

And provided, further, That such bonds when issued shall be numbered consecutively in the order of their issue, and when payment is made the last numbers issued shall be first paid, and this order shall be followed until all the bonds are paid, and whenever any of the outstanding bonds are called for payment interest thereon shall cease three months after such call; and,

Provided further, That the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, pay out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated the difference between the present worth, computed as aforesaid, of the outstanding bonds, surrendered in accordance with the provisions of this act, and their par value.

As to National Banks.

NATIONAL BANKS.—That upon deposit by national banking associations of any bonds of the United States, under the provisions of sections 5,159 and 5,160 of the revised statutes of the United States, such associations shall be entitled to receive from the Controller of the Currency circulating notes of different denominations in blank, registered and countersigned as provided by existing law, equal in face value to the par value of the bonds so deposited; and national banking associations now having bonds on deposit for the security of circulating notes less in face value than the par value of the bonds, or which may hereafter have such bonds on deposit, shall be entitled, upon due application to the Controller of the Currency, to receive additional circulating notes in blank to an amount which will increase the aggregate value of the circulating notes held by such associations to the par value of the bonds deposited, such additional notes to be held and treated in the same way as circulating notes of national banking associations heretofore issued, and subject to all the provisions of existing law affecting such notes.

Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to modify or repeal the provisions of sections 5,167 and 5,171 of the revised statutes of the United States authorizing the Controller of the Currency to require additional deposits of bonds or of lawful money in case the market value of the bonds held to secure the circulating notes shall fall below the par value of the circulating notes outstanding for which such bonds may be deposited as security.

And provided further, that the circulating notes furnished to national banking associations under the provisions of this act shall be of the denominations prescribed by existing law, except that no national banking association shall, after the passage of this act, be entitled to receive or to issue or reissue or place in circulation any circulating notes of a less denomination than $10.

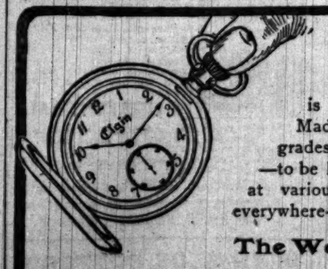
And provided, further, that at no time shall the total amount of such notes issued to any such association exceed the amount at such time of its capital stock actually paid in.

Rate of Tax Fixed.

TAX ON CIRCULATION.—That every national banking association having on deposit, as provided by sections 5,159 and 5,160 of the revised statutes, bonds of the United States bearing interest at the rate of 2 per centum per annum to secure its circulating notes shall pay to the Treasurer of the United States in the months of January and July a tax of one-fourth of 1 per centum each half year upon the average amount of such of its circulating notes as are based upon the deposit of said 2 per centum bonds, and such taxes shall be in lieu of existing taxes on its circulating notes imposed by section 5,214 of the revised statutes.

Champaign Dead Man Identified.

Champaign, Ill., Dec. 4.—The body of the man found dead near this city was identified today as John M. Snyder of Beck, Ind., a farm hand. It is supposed that he was murdered for his money.



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PROPOSALS FOR COTS.—CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S Office, 419 Pullman Building, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 29, 1899. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 10 o'clock a. m., December 8, 1899, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering at either Chicago or Philadelphia depots of the Quartermaster's Department, 40,000 "Gold Medal," cots, or equal. Government reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions and manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. Blanks for proposals and particulars will be furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Cots," and addressed to Colonel J. G. C. LEE, Chief Quartermaster.

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**PHOTOGRAPH

TO REMOVE DEAD TRACKS

UNION TRACTION CO. WILL TAKE UP SOME AND REPLACE OTHERS.

New Down-Town Loops, with Grooved Rails, Will Be Formed to Relieve Lake Street and Accommodate Increased Number of Trolleys — The "Ghost" Car Will Make Its Exit—General Manager Roach Says Many Improvements Are Being Prepared.

The "ghost car" is about to disappear forever. The Union Traction company has agreed to tear up all of the "dead" tracks in the down-town district, and when that is done the mission of the "ghost car" will be ended. The mysterious looking old summer car that wanders around the business district these cold mornings, between 2 and 4 o'clock, is hauled for the purpose of keeping alive the ordinances under which the tracks were laid.

These unused tracks will be torn up in some of the streets, and in other streets they will be replaced by grooved rails, which will be used for new down-town loops for trolley cars.

At present Lake street is congested with these cars. Nearly all of the trolley lines of the West and Northwest Sides come down-town into Lake street, and as still more are to be added the new loops must be built to accommodate them and relieve Lake street.

For some time Commissioner of Public Works McGann has been endeavoring to induce the Union Traction company to agree to this, and yesterday he received a letter from Vice President and General Manager John M. Roach saying the useless tracks would be removed.

One of the tracks in Randolph street, between La Salle and Dearborn streets, which is not used, will be removed. The other will be relaid with grooved rails. The unused curves at Madison and State streets will be removed and the unused tracks in Madison and Washington streets, between Fifth avenue and State streets, will be relaid with grooved rails.

One of the new loops will have Washington and Madison streets for its north and south sides. The Elston avenue cars will run on that. As they are trolley cars they will be drawn by horses after they pass Fifth avenue until they return to that street.

It is also intended by the company to put on a number of new style trolley cars capable of carrying seventy-five persons. Mr. Roach said the company had not invested in any more compressed air motor cars, as the power was still in the experimental stage.

"We have many plans for the bettering of the street car service, but they are not yet ready to be announced," said Mr. Roach. "The making of another loop is one important step in the improvement."

Commissioner McGann said the proposals of the company were fair enough. It is a compromise, all the tracks that are not to be in actual use being removed.

EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Program for Greek Harvest Festival and Dance Tonight—Woman's Athletic Club Calendar.

Social events for today:

Greek harvest festival and dance, Fine Arts Building.

Mrs. Ashbel Newell, 150 Rush street, a dinner for Mrs. W. H. Truesdale.

Miss Genevieve Birkhoff, "harvest breakfast" for Miss Goll, Union League club.

Mrs. James H. Channon and Mrs. Henry C. Bellamy, 1927 Deming place, reception from 3 till 6.

Wedding of Miss Emily Daly and Mr. Frank J. Kohler at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. Fernand Henrotin, 353 La Salle avenue.

Mrs. Luther Salem Hammond, 4744 Madison avenue, reception from 3 till 5.

The Misses Chandler, 4415 Lake avenue, a card party.

Church of the Epiphany, annual bazaar in guild rooms.

Chicago Cycling club, informal dance.

Young Ladies' Guild of Holy Angels' Church, card party at Wood's Academy, 3800 Vincennes avenue.

Mr. Edward S. Isham, 1 Tower court, entertains International Folk Lore association.

Two thousand invitations have been issued for the Greek harvest festival and dance to be given in the Fine Arts Building this evening. The grand march, led by Ceres and her maidens, will form in the rooms of the Woman's club at 9 o'clock and will pass through the rooms of the Claxton club into Assembly Hall, where the throne of Ceres is erected. Among the novel groups recently arranged is the American Indian group, led by E. A. Burbank, and the Auld Lang Syne group. The goddess Ceres will be impersonated by Mrs. Lou Wall Moore, and her maidens will be:

Miss Maude Lieb.	Miss Martha Bensley.
Miss Mary Bradley.	Miss Belle Moore.
Miss Elinor Flood.	Miss Grace Eberhard.
Miss Ruth Hill.	Miss Brown.

Refreshments will be served in the Auditorium dining-room.

Several social events will take place at the Woman's Athletic club this week. Mrs. George Seaverns Jr. will give a luncheon on Friday. Mrs. George E. Marcy will give a luncheon on Thursday, and the Whist club will meet on Friday morning. Tomorrow evening the club will give its first monthly reception to members and their guests from 7 till 10 o'clock.

A reception will be given for Commander-in-Chief Shaw, Grand Army of the Republic, and National President Harriet J. Bodge Woman's Relief Corps, tomorrow evening at the Palmer House from 8 to 11 by the Department of Illinois Woman's Relief Corps.

The Sheridan club will give a German stag party on Saturday evening, Dec. 9.

The wedding of Miss Frances Burdick, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Burdick, 271 Ashland boulevard, and Mr. Edward Charles Hoelscher took place last evening at the residence of the bride's parents. The Rev. R. F. Fleetwood of Sycamore, Ill., performed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Hoelscher will be at home at 1384 Jackson boulevard after Feb. 1.

The wedding of Miss Shalah Silverman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lazarus Silverman, 2131 Calumet avenue, and Mr. Edwin Romberg of New York took place yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's parents. The Rev. Moses P. Jacobson performed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Romberg will make a wedding trip South and will be at home after Jan. 1 at the Savoy Hotel, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Long gave a dinner last evening at the Union League for Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Harahan.

Miss Mildred Walsh, 306 Superior street, gave a luncheon yesterday.

Mrs. Isham, 321 Dearborn avenue, and Mrs. George A. Carpenter gave a tea yesterday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Augustus J. White, 5247 Lexington avenue, held a post-nuptial reception yesterday from 4 till 7 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Armour Jr. are in New York.

Mrs. P. Cavanagh and her daughter, Miss Mildred Cavanagh, 10 Ritchie place, and the Misses Inderrieden have returned from a two weeks' visit in the East.

New Acting Secretary at Yale.

New Haven, Conn., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—Yale has a new secretary in Henry Burt Wright, son of Professor Henry P. Wright, dean of the academic faculty, who will act in that capacity while the regular Secretary, Anson Phelps Stokes Jr., is finishing his course in theology at Harvard. Mr. Wright is now General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A.

Charles C. Lamb Is Arrested.

Charles C. Lamb, who killed his father-in-law, Charles Lebert, at the latter's home, 213 Eighteenth street, on Sunday night, was arrested yesterday morning while walking in Buffalo avenue, near Eighty-eighth street. He made no resistance. A Coroner's jury held Lamb to the Criminal Court without bail.

THE OMAHA LIMITED

Via Great Rock Island Route

Is a fast train placed in service specially and particularly for Omaha business. It leaves Chicago at 6:30 p. m. daily and arrives at Omaha 8:10 a. m. The Omaha Limited is equipped with new broad vestibuled Pullman sleepers and free chair cars; also carries the best dining car service in the world, furnished with the latest improvement, a chandelier over each table. For full information and berth reservations call at city ticket office, Marquette Building, corner Adams and Dearborn streets.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY'S LETTER.

(Copyright, 1899, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.)

Sir James Kirkpatrick's death in a small villa at Forest Hill, in the neighborhood of London, and dependent entirely upon the meager salary which he received as a subordinate clerk of the Naval department, serves to recall to mind the pretensions of Empress Eugénie and her mother, the wicked old Countess of Montijo, to belong to the ancient Scotch house of Kirkpatrick, and the bitterness with which these claims were always resisted by the Baronet, Sir James Kirkpatrick, and by his immediate predecessors.

The Kirkpatricks are one of the oldest houses of the Scotch nobility, and the royal patent, granting the domain of Closeburne to Ivone Kirkpatrick, bears the date of 1232 and the signature of King Alexander II. of Scotland. Closeburne remained in the possession of the family until the middle of last century, when, owing to the carelessness of drunken servants, the ancient castle was burnt to the ground, all the family papers, portraits, and plate being then consumed. Since then the Kirkpatrick Baronets have been in more or less straitened circumstances, but exceedingly proud of their lineage and of the blueness of their blood, all the data relating to their lineage being fortunately preserved in the Royal College of Heralds at Edinburg.

Thanks to this, the family has, in spite of the destruction of the papers, been able to disprove the claim of Empress Eugénie's mother, who was a Miss Kirkpatrick, to belong to the Kirkpatricks of Closeburne, and to show that the genealogical tree and ancestral papers which Empress Eugénie's grandfather, United States Consul Kirkpatrick at Malaga, produced in order to overcome the objections of the noble family of Montijo to the marriage of one of its members to the daughter of a provincial grocer (Kirkpatrick was nothing else), were merely forgeries and fabrications.

The Montijos are an ancient Spanish house. The origin of the family goes back further than the institution of nobility in Spain, and among the ancestors of the house of Montijo are Alfonso Perez de Guzman, that hero of the thirteenth century whose exploits are still recounted by Spanish peasants, as well as Gonsalvo de Cordova, the great General and friend of Columbus.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, the grandfather of Eugénie, was not really a Scotchman, but an Irishman. At any rate, he hailed from the North of Ireland, which he claimed as the land of his birth until acquaintance with some of the local Spanish aristocracy at Malaga filled his head with a mania on the subject of genealogy. He left Ireland, not, as has been alleged by biographers of Empress Eugénie, on account of his devotion to the cause of the Stuarts, but merely for the sake of acting as buyer and drummer for a number of Belfast and Dublin grocers. It was in this capacity that he came to the United States and established some business connections which ultimately enabled him, when he established his residence at Malaga, to secure the appointment of unpaid United States Consul there. His chief object in obtaining this Consulship was for the purpose of giving him some social prestige in the eyes of the people of the Island and for counteracting the social drawbacks of his connection with the grocery trade.

In the course of time he made the acquaintance of a Miss Grevigny, whose father was at the head of a thriving grocery business at Bruges, in Belgium. An endeavor has been made by Eugénie's biographers to prove that the Grevigny in question was a member of the Netherlands aristocracy and a Baron. But he was nothing of the kind, for the Grevignys had always been in trade, honest retail merchants, and several members of the family figure as such among the Aldermen of Liege and of Bruges. This grocer, Grevigny, had two daughters, one of whom married United States Consul Kirkpatrick, and the other a French officer of the name of Matthew de Lesseps, who through this marriage became the father of Ferdinand de Lesseps, the creator of the Suez Canal.

Kirkpatrick by his marriage with Miss Grevigny had two daughters, both of them handsome girls. One of them, Henrietta, married Count Francis Cabarrus, brother of that celebrated beauty who played so great a rôle in the latter part of the revolution under the name of Mme. Tallen, and who died as Princess de Chimay. The other, Marie Manuela, a blonde beauty, with a magnificent figure, made the conquest of the Count de Teba, who a short time afterwards, through the death of his elder brother, became Count of Montijo and head of the Montijo family.

The latter at first showed an invincible objection to the Count's marrying the daughter of a mere grocer, such as Kirkpatrick, and it was only then that the Consul went to England and procured there a genealogical tree and a quantity of family papers proving that he was a scion of the noble house of Kirkpatrick of Closeburne, and that his lineage was quite as illustrious as that of the Montijos. These papers, as stated above, were always alleged by the real Kirkpatricks, that is to say, by the house of which the late Sir James was the head, to be absolute forgeries, and certain it is that neither the name of Consul Kirkpatrick nor of any of the people whom he claimed as his immediate ancestors figures in those pages of Burke that are devoted to the Kirkpatricks of Closeburne.

SAILORS TO VOTE ON DEWEY.

International Seamen's Union Receives a Resolution Indorsing the Admiral for President.

A resolution indorsing Dewey for the Presidency of the United States was introduced at the annual convention of the International Seamen's union in Seamen's Hall, Milwaukee avenue and North Desplaines street, yesterday. Action probably will be taken today, and friends of the measure expect it will be carried. The delegates represent 4,000 sailors from all parts of the country. The union is affiliated with the American Federation any action taken here probably will be discussed at the coming annual convention of the federation in Detroit.

President A. Fururth of California presided at the seamen's' meeting. The delegates considered the means of increasing the power of the organization and of building it up in the South. The resolution indorsing Dewey was introduced by William Pinje, who argued that the organization first indorsing the Admiral would become a powerful factor in national politics.

The convention will last the entire week, closing with a ball on Saturday night.

The delegates present are:

A. Furureth, chairman, and N. Jortall, Pacific coast.

W. W. Frazier, Atlantic coast.

W. Pinje and F. Lindholtz, Chicago.

M. Michaelson and F. Pearson, Milwaukee.

Other delegates are expected today.

Combine of Brick Haulers.

Three hundred brick haulers and loaders have formed a union which will affiliate with the National Brickmakers' alliance. Headquarters will be at 3157 Archer avenue. The new organization will strengthen the Brickmakers' alliance.

Piano Arbitration Report Today.

The State Board of Arbitration will make its report in regard to the pianomakers' lockout today.

BAZAAR FOR WESLEY HOSPITAL.

St. James' Methodist Church Has Charge of Luncheons the First Day and Serves 1,400.

The Wesley Hospital bazaar in the Keith Building served 1,400 luncheons yesterday, the opening day, at the same time selling "The New Century Cook Book" to scores of housewives at $1 each.

One hundred and forty-three Methodist churches of Chicago, with a membership of nearly 43,000, are interested in this effort to provide furnishings for the new hospital now building at Twenty-fifth and Dearborn streets. Throughout the week a 25 cent luncheon is to be served. Yesterday St. James' Methodist Church handled the luncheon. Today the North Side churches will have charge of it, followed by the Central Church on Wednesday, the Trinity and South Park churches on Thursday, the Oakland churches on Friday, and the Hyde Park and Englewood churches on Saturday.

But while the restaurant is one of the chief features the bazaar itself is artistic to the same general purpose.

Mrs. George Ogle is sponsor for "The New Century Cook Book," which is expected to yield $2,000.

SANITARY PIE IS OLD.

HYGIENIC ARTICLE IS A WELL-KNOWN DISH IN CHICAGO.

National Society for the Promotion of Health Has a Recipe for Making New York's "Discovery" and Formula That Render What Is Usually Indigestible Pastry a Simple Thing for the Stomach to Handle—Petition to Name School for Helen Gould.

New York's latest culinary "discovery," a "sanitary, dispepsia-proof, hygienic pie," from New England, shows New York is growing slower. Chicago pie bakers say New York may be expected to announce the discovery of America next.

The National Society for the Promotion of Health met yesterday afternoon in Handel Hall, and after the sand cure for dyspepsia, the barefoot cure for rheumatism, and the water cure for everything had been discussed Mrs. R. Kennedy Scobell, President of the society, Treasurer of the Woman's International Health Protective society, and General Manager of the Laurel Business club, stated that sanitary pie is a well-known Chicago health promotive dish.

One Form of Sanitary Pie.

One form of the sanitary pie which Chicago has had at its command is the protose pie, consisting of a slab of baked protose, upon which is placed the interior of the pie—anything from bananas to apples, minces barred—and covered with a sprinkling of protose flakes and sugar.

Even hot mince pie, à la mode, with brandy sauce, is said to be harmless when taken with health promotive formulæ presented to the National Society for the Promotion of Health yesterday. These preventive formulæ consist of:

Six five-grain sand capsules with every meal of pie or other indigestible substances, sand to be procured from shores of Lake Michigan. This furnishes "grit" and enables man to digest food as chickens do.

One glass of water for every ten pounds of the eater's weight to be taken every day.

Club Has a Kipling Day.

Kipling day was celebrated at the Ravenswood Woman's club yesterday. Mrs. Ida H. Stephens, Mrs. Ella Kirkham, Mrs. Charles Henrotin, Mrs. Mary S. Barcentine, Mrs. W. S. Hay, Mrs. Fanny K. Young, Mrs. F. K. Kirkham, Miss Tibb, William Newey, and William Miles participating in the exercises.

Want a "Helen Gould School."

The Board of Education will be petitioned at its next meeting to name the building to be erected at Fifty-third and Loomis streets the "Helen Gould School."

Andrews Denies a Report.

Dr. Andrews said in reference to a Lincoln, Neb., dispatch that he wanted to leave Chicago, that it was not true.

Bodine Returns from the East.

Superintendent Bodine of the Department of Compulsory Education has returned from the East, where he studied the question of transportation of cripples to schools.

"INSIDE TIP" CONCERN CLOSED

Customers of Combination Investment Company Find Doors Shut—A Receiver Takes Charge.

A crowd of customers who had faith in the circulars of the Combination Investment company announcing that the officers of the concern had inside knowledge of the ups and downs of Board of Trade quotations found the blinds drawn and the doors locked yesterday when they reached the company's offices, on the sixth floor of the Rialto Building, to demand their profits. Charges had been made in court by William J. Gallagher, Vice President of the company, that the concern's customers in Chicago and vicinity had been manipulated out of over $200,000 in the last few months, and the concern was ordered closed and a receiver appointed. George J. Hammond, the President, and Justus G. Coates, the Secretary, could not be found. J. F. O'Donnell, who was appointed receiver, took charge.

In addition to ordering the affairs of the company closed up Judge Gibbons enjoined the Royal Trust Company Bank and Henry L. Turner & Co. from paying out funds on $25,000 worth of checks that had been issued to the concern's customers.

According to Attorney J. F. O'Donnell the Combination Investment company did not guarantee big profits from alleged inside tips. In the opinion of the receiver there is enough cash to the company's credit in the banks to pay all regular claims. Persons who had lost money in speculation have no redress, however.

"I have not gone carefully over the company's books," Attorney O'Donnell said. "I don't think the concern can be compared to the Franklin Syndicate. It operated along the line of the ordinary bucket-shop, as I understand it."

Mr. Gallagher stated that he had filed the bill for a receiver after a futile attempt to get at the company's books. Hammond and Justus, he said, kept a tight grip on the concern and looked after the hundreds of letters which came, and most of which, it is supposed, contained money. The company was organized in July last. Gallagher holds two shares of stock in the company, and Daniel T. Curran, Hammond, and Coates, twenty-four each.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments

Judge Gary—202085—Lorraine F. Bowyer vs. A. L. Stone; on verdict, $5,000.

Judge Chytraus—201250—Stephen Torbik vs. C. C. Traction Co.; on finding, $500.—19678—A. C. Kennard et al. vs. M. A. and Gertrude Tendeland; on finding in favor of John Swan, interpleader, $154.48.

Judge Kavanagh—190557—United States Heater Co. vs. Louis Levin & Irvin; on verdict, $484.92.—201818—People's Lumber Co. vs. Chicago Architectural Iron Works; on verdict, $200.—200239—Marcella R. O'Connor vs. City of Chicago; on finding, $300.

Judge Hall—17841—F. W. Kelly vs. S. W. Roth; on verdict, $464.—17859—Continental National Bank vs. John C. Meyer and Christ Wulschlaeger; on verdict, $82.42.

Judge Stough—Kate L. Bryant vs. George R. and Mrs. G. R. Day; on finding, $238.94.

Judge Tuley—197740—Sinclair M. Seator vs. Elisabeth and Odell Clark; on verdict, $580.

Judge Clifford—190923—Christian H. Vehmeyer vs. Bernard Timmerman; on verdict, $677.97.—193833—Francis Lemoine vs. Gabriel Jacobs; on verdict, $3,019.98.—198247—Chas. Gabian vs. Wm. H. V. Rohlig, Lewis D. Cartwright, Frank Barnett, and Frederick K. Root; on verdict, $1,955.—194211—Leona Friedl vs. Joseph H. Earnest and Mathias Schultz; on verdict, $102.78.

Judge Dunne—182712—A. P. Hunneman vs. Robt. D. Unger; on verdict, $813.—190468—Charles Snyder vs. John A. Murphy Jr.; on findins for plaintiff, $150, appea.—193632—Andrew Froembling vs. J. L. Deming; on verdict, $540.17.—184489—Louis Schreiver et al. vs. Charles Schonias; on verdict for plaintiff, $2,455.53.—196224—Marquardt Savings Bank vs. F. S. and C. A. Corkhill; by consent., $162.06.

Judge Haney—193596—Magnus Enquist vs. Bullen; on finding, $298.85.—193294—Mary Quinn vs. City; on finding, $2,000.—193467—John H. Quinn vs. City; on finding, $500.

Judge Burke—200628—People ex rel. vs. Pacific Dredging Co.; on finding debt, $50; das. $50; set.—201152—Same vs. Wm. Mangler Catering Co.; on finding debt, $50; das., $50; set.

Judge Smith—193283—Nathan I. Kithcard vs. Joseph R. Ivan; on verdict, $124.67.—200698—Andrew Sweet vs. John Chisholm; on verdict, $80.—202148—Edward McAllister vs. C. C. Ry. Co.; on verdict, $800; set.

Judge Nevin—Chas. Salmon vs. Gates Iron Works; on finding, $200, set.—194328—E. Weil, Gerke Co. vs. Same; on finding, $229.31.—194024—M. Van Voorhis vs. James Gould and James Donovan; on verdict, $884.87.

Decrees.

Judge Stein—2802—Scanlan vs. Marron; dec. sale.—1602—Metcalf vs. Heckman; dec. sale.—2124—Earls vs. Hare; dec. sale.

Judge Goggin—200541—Roose vs. Rooze; dec. div.—201864—Trimborn vs. Trimborn; dec. div.—197352—Pioneer P. P. Co. vs. Cerveny; dec.

Judge Prendiville—185338—Wilhartz vs. Golumbrenski; def. dec.—2715—Wheeler vs. Chapman; final dec.—3097—Ascher vs. Piskolsky; dec. sale.—2706—Cochran vs. Duvall; dec. sale.

Judge Clifford—9814—Chapman vs. Evans; dec. sale.

Judge Dunne—8251—Foster vs. Wheeler; dec.—199502—Dawes vs. Dessel; dec.

Judge Haney—10220—Troech vs. Groesch; dec.

Judge Gibbons—10388—Rousholt vs. Rousholt; dec. div.—9963—Gibson vs. Gibson; dec. div.—In re peth. of Martindale; dec.—18675—Miller vs. Miller; dec. div.—10196—Rieman vs. Rieman; dec. div.—9467—Cent. Fx. B. & L. A. vs. Evans; dec. sale.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

2248—Charles F. Swanson; liabilities, $49,800; no assets; J. A. Swanson, atty.

2249—Annie A. Swanson; liabilities, $55,000; no assets; same atty.

2250—James W. Smith; liabilities, $50,300; no assets; W. G. Kraft, atty.

2251—Charles J. Harper; liabilities, $2,000; no assets; Gates & Farwell, attys.

2252—H. H. Wilson; liabilities, $71,300; no assets; H. L. Thackberry, atty.

2253—W. B. Reynolds; liabilities, $14,000; no assets; Knight & Knight, attys.

2254—Oscar Carlson; liabilities, $600; no assets; L. C. Carmichael, atty.

2255—Henry Klemptner; liabilities, $700; no assets; W. H. Rust, atty.

2256—Henry W. Chester; liabilities, $78,100; no assets; Randall Fuller, atty.

2257—Joseph Y. Porter; liabilities, $3,500; no assets; C. D. Smith, atty.

2258—Henry Agnew; liabilities, $1,400; no assets; no atty.

2259—Morris Weinberger; liabilities, $1,300; no assets; J. J. Neiger, atty.

2260—F. A. Housman; liabilities, $1,300; no assets; no atty.

2261—Kate Stacey; liabilities, $1,000; no assets; J. A. Swanson, atty.

2262—J. H. Winship; liabilities, $1,000; no assets; W. H. Gemmill, atty.

2263—John W. Joslin; liabilities, $1,000; no assets; W. S. Newberger, atty.

2264—Anton Eisenbach; liabilities, $9,700; no assets; McMahon & Cheney, attys.

2265—Lazar I. Silvermann; liabilities, $3,700; no assets; no atty.

2266—B. Jarne & Son; liabilities, $2,500; no assets; Moses, Rosenthal & Kennedy, attys.

2267—Loyal O. Hensel; liabilities, $1,900; no assets; no atty.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Dunne—147783, 4681, 4725, 1330, 8182, 2164, 1418, 4736, 2571, 1560, 2425, 5057, 3683. No case on trial.

Judge Burke—7673, 7051, 533634, 7961, 7984, 7955, 8017, 8061, 8072, 8083, 8116, 8138, 8171, 8182, 7627, 294. Chancery—Contested motion 384, at 3 p. m.

Judge Clifford—3920, 4527, 4691, 2446, 3253, 1981, 5101, 71, 4935, 4968.

Judge Newman—trial, 8108.

Judge Smith—5713, 5779, 6095. On trial, 5455.

Judge Tuthill—4131, 3384. On trial, 3596.

Judge Haney—6935, 4415, 13727, 17117, 14719, 17089, 13486, 7828, 14703.

Judge Tuley—Trial call, 221 to 420 inclusive. 4709, 3956, 4794, 4786, 4806, 4083, 4578, 4676, 3893. On trial, 17694.

Judge Gary—4040, 3587, 4225, 4306, 4307, 4310, 4311, 4312, 4222 on trial.

Judge Holdom—4091, 4185, 1949, 3544, 2012, 2035, 2850, 1226, 1003, 1039, 1116, 1000, 1001, 1002, 201679, 3537, 4340, 1845 on trial.

Judge Kavanagh—668, 936, 937, 949, 4152, 4253, 950, 951, 953, 954, 955, 1065, 1067, 1070, 1071.

Judge Ball—First call from 451 to 500, Calendar No. 2. Trial call—1221, 1554, 1685, 1836, 1831, 1822, 1833, 2471, 4365, 4171. No case on trial.

Judge Chetlain—Chancery—2401, 2411, 2861, 123, 1281, 643, 1843 on hearing.

Judge Chytraus—No call. 3242 on trial.

Judge Stein—Chancery—724, 2536, 920, 2768, 2851, 902.

Judge Stough—First call, 101 to 200, 9:30. 2650, 3540, 2951, 3079, 3195, 3198, 3199, 3305, 3310, 3312, 3314, 3306, 3317, 3402, 3424, 3425.

Judge Carter—Motions.

Judge Johnson—18186, 17946, 18238, 18224, 18185, 18205, 18283, 18122, 18044, 18237, 18288.

Judge Bishop—4480. Trial call, 4765, 4776, 4943, 4948, 4699, 5164, 5231, 5297, 5319, 5341, 5402, 5393, 5400.

Judge Garver—Room 426 County Building—Trial call, 1028, 4845, 5199, 5252. First call of 100 cases on Wednesday from calendar, 301 to 400 inclusive.

Judge Waterman—Criminal Court, Branch No. 3 1402, 2080, 2289, 2290, 1941, 2212, 2213, 2228, 2226, 2220.

Judge Hutchinson—Criminal Court, Branch No. 4—2232, 2235, 2234, 2230, 2207.

Judge Brentano—Criminal Court, Branch No. 5—2170, 2171, 2172, 2178, 2174.

Judge Baker—Criminal Court, Branch No. 6—1250.

Judge Gibbons—Criminal Court, Branch No. 2—Preliminary call of quasi-criminal calr.

Judge Batten—Probate Court—10:30 a. m.—Estate of Albert Traufler; estate of Charles A. Johnson; estate of Laura Johnson; estate of Gustav A. E. Johnson; estate of John B. Kaselen; estate of Peter Kremer. At 2:15 p. m.—Estate of Joseph Rilcka; estate of Carl A. Konig; estate of Frank Kunz; estate of Eugenia La Berge; estate of Elizabeth A. Larkin.

Judge Seaman—United States Circuit Court—24716 on trial. 24776, 24810.

Judge Kohlsaat—United States District Court—3066, 3062.

File Petitions for Help.

The Clerks of the Circuit, Superior, and Probate Courts, together with the Coroner, yesterday filed petitions with the Judges of the Circuit Court asking that the court fix the number of employes to be hired by them for the coming year. The Coroner asks that he be allowed the same force which he had last year—one chief deputy, nine deputies and two physicians, two clerks, and two morgue keepers. John A. Cooke, Clerk of the Circuit Court, asks that two clerks be added to the present force of fifty-two, explaining that the work of the recently established juvenile court requires the attention of two clerks, who hitherto have been employed on other work in the office. Clerk John A. Linn of the Superior Court asks that he be allowed one additional clerk for the record writers' department, in addition to the present office force of thirty-nine assistants. James Reddick, Clerk of the Probate Court, petitions for the assistance of a bond examiner and a typewriter, in addition to his present force of forty-one assistants. Patrick J. Cahill, Clerk of the Criminal Court, asks that the present force of thirty-six employes in his office be continued. Recorder Simon also holds his force of eighty-one employes sufficient. Sheriff Mayerstadt asks for four additional clerks, two in the Sheriff's office and two in the Criminal Court. County Treasurer Raymond reported that the usual force in the Treasurer's office would be sufficient.

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—Supreme Court of the United States, Monday, Dec. 4, 1899:

Frederick A. Smith and George W. Northrup Jr. of Chicago, Ill., were admitted to practice.

51—The Addyston Pipe and Steel Company et al., appellants, vs. the United States. Appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit. Decree modified and affirmed, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Tennessee. Opinion by Mr. Justice Peckham.

76—Joseph Bradfield, appellant, vs. Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States. Appeal from the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. Decree affirmed with costs. Opinion by Mr. Justice Peckham.

42—The New England Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Robert T. Conroy, admr., etc., on certificate from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals from the First Circuit. First question answered in the affirmative and the second in the negative. Opinion by Mr. Justice Shiras. Dissenting, Mr. Justice Harlan.

47—John F. Maloney, appellant, vs. O. H. Adsit. Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the District of Alaska. Decree affirmed with costs. Opinion by Mr. Justice Shiras.

322—Anthony F. Seeberger et al., plaintiffs, vs. Leander J. McCormick; in error to the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois; dismissed for the want of jurisdiction; opinion by Mr. Justice Shiras.

47—Charles Ed. Bolles, plaintiff in error, vs. The Outing Company (Limited); in error to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit; judgment affirmed with costs and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York; opinion by Mr. Justice Brown (Mr. Justice White concurs in the result).

19—May Hayes, appellant, vs. The United States; appeal from the Court of Private Land Claims; decree affirmed; opinion by Mr. Justice Brown.

65—The City of New Orleans et al., appellants, vs. Mary G. T. Stempel et al.; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana; decree reversed with costs, and cause remanded to the said Circuit Court for further proceedings; opinion by Mr. Justice Brewer; dissenting, Mr. Justice Harlan and Mr. Justice White.

80—Gertrude J. Niles, appellant, vs. Cedar Point Club; appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit; decree affirmed with costs, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio; opinion by Mr. Justice Brewer.

68—The Arkansas Building and Loan Association (Perpetual), appellant, vs. J. W. Madden, Secretary of State; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Texas; decree modified to a dismissal without prejudice, and as so modified affirmed with costs; opinion by Mr. Chief Justice Fuller.

The Chief Justice also announced the following orders of the court:

172—The City of New Orleans, petitioner, vs. John G. Warner; mandate staid until the further order of the court.

446—Elmer E. Pope et al., petitioners, vs. Martha B. Hoopes, executrix, etc., et al.; petitions for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit; denied.

12—The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, petitioner, vs. Nellie Phinney, executrix, etc.; assigned for argument on Monday, Jan. 8, next, after the cases already set down for that day.

192—The Steamship Benito Estenger, etc., appellant, vs. The United States; and,

243—The United States, appellant, vs. Kleinwort Sons & Company, claimants, etc.; advanced and assigned for argument on Monday, Jan. 8, next, after the cases already set down for that day, on motion of Mr. Solicitor General Richards for the United States.

432—Charles L. Benedict, appellant, vs. The United States; motion to advance submitted by Solicitor General Richards for the appellee.

458—George T. Mudock, executor, etc., plaintiff in error, vs. John G. Ward, United States Collector, etc.

459—George D. Sherman, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States; advanced and assigned for argument with 226 as one case on motion of Charles E. Patterson for the plaintiffs in error.

439—The Adirondack Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The People of the State of New York; motion to advance submitted by Edward Winslow Paige for the defendants in error.

357—Mark K. Lowry et al., plaintiff in error, vs. The Silver City Gold and Silver Mining Company; motion to dismiss submitted by C. S. Varian and F. S. Richards in support of motion and by Arthur Brown, H. P. Henderson, and O. W. Poers in opposition thereto.

426—James D. Patton, plaintiff in error, vs. J. D. Brady, Collector, etc.; advanced, as under the 22d rule, to be submitted on briefs to be filed on or before Feb. 1 next on motion of William L. Royal for the plaintiff in error.

462—The Board of County Commissioners of the County of Ouray, petitioner, vs. Robert C. Gere; petition for writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit; submitted by Lyman I. Henry and Thomas C. Brown for the petitioner and by Albert E. Pattison for the respondent.

138—A. J. Diggs et al., appellants, vs. The Phœnix National Bank; suggestion of diminution of the record and motion for a writ of certiorari submitted by A. J. Daggs for the appellants in support of motion and by J. B. Browne and Alexander Britton for the appellee in opposition thereto.

435—United States Rubber Company et al., petitioners, vs. American Oak Leather Company et al.; petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit submitted by H. S. Robbins, E. S. Isham, and George A. Fallansbee for the petitioners and by Jacob Newburger, Frederick A. Smith, and H. K. Tenney for the respondents.

150—Henry T. Whitcomb, etc., receivers, etc., plaintiffs in error, vs. John Smithson; motion to dismiss or affirm submitted by John A. Lovely in support of motions and by Howard Morris in opposition thereto.

112—Patrick Cahill et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. C. H. Huntington et al.; in error to the Court of Civil Appeals of the Fifth Supreme Judicial District of the State of Texas; dismissed with costs on authority of counsel for plaintiff in error.

338—John A. Post et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The Southern Railway Company; in error to the Supreme Court of the State of Tennessee; dismissed with costs on authority of counsel for plaintiffs in error.

225—Shirley C. High, et al., appellants, vs. F. E. Coyne as collector, etc., et al.;

387—Eben J. Knowlton et al., executors, etc., plaintiffs in error, vs. Frank R. Moore, United States Collector, etc.

451—The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, executor, etc., plaintiff in error, vs. Henrose A. McClain;

458—George T. Murdock, executor, etc., plaintiff in error, vs. John G. Ward, United States Collector, etc.; and

459—George D. Sherman, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States; six hours allowed to the counsel for appellants and plaintiffs in error on the argument of these cases on motion of John G. Carlisle, for the appellants and plaintiffs in error.

394—Charles L. Maxwell, plaintiff in error, vs. George N. Dow, warden; argued by F. M. W. Whitecotton for the plaintiff in error and by A. C. Bishop for the defendant in error.

393—Henry Bolin, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Nebraska; argument commenced by Joel W. West for the plaintiff in error and continued by C. J. Smythe for the defendant in error.

Adjourned until tomorrow at 12 o'clock. The day call for Tuesday, Dec. 5, will be as follows: 225, 226 (and 387, 451, 458, and 459), 50, 4, 70, 96, 19 Lead Tab, 72, 21, and 59.

THE TRIBUNE PRINTS ALL THE NEWS.

An Explanation

To the Friends of The Ladies' Home Journal

Within the past few days we have received several orders from the Central News Company for thousands of copies of the Christmas LADIES' HOME JOURNAL. We are unable to fill these orders, as the entire edition of the magazine is exhausted, although we printed 850,000 copies.

The News Company supplies the news-stands, and our inability to fill these orders will necessarily mean thousands of disappointed friends of the magazine. Hence, this explanation: With our present mechanical facilities we cannot print, acceptably, more than 850,000 copies each month. Nor shall we be able to increase this output for some months to come.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA

The CHRISTMAS CENTURY MAGAZINE

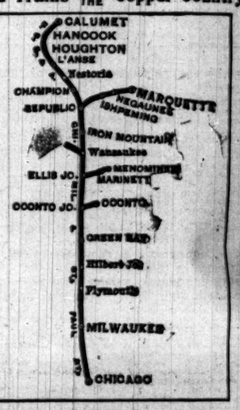
"Rich in the kind of Literature that makes THE CENTURY

THE GREATEST MONTHLY PERIODICAL OF THE WORLD"

Splendidly Illustrated

THE SHORT LINE TO HOUGHTON, CALUMET, MARQUETTE

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. IS THE ONLY LINE RUNNING Solid Trains TO THE Copper Country


CALUMET
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CHAMPION
REPUBLIC
MARQUETTE
NEGAUNEE
ISHPEMING
IRON MOUNTAIN
Wauseedee
ELLIS JO.
MENO

ANNUAL OF THE "L" LOOP

PRESIDENT YERKES PRESENTS HIS REPORT TO THE MEETING.

Shows Union Elevated Railroad Company Has a Surplus of $83,430 After Paying Recent 4 Per Cent Dividend—Rental Received During Last Year $382,317—Directors Elected — Stock Markets Weak—Decline Felt Chiefly by Industrials.

The annual meeting of the Union Elevated railroad company was held yesterday. President Charles T. Yerkes presented a report showing a surplus of $83,430, after having paid the 4 per cent dividend recently declared. During the fiscal year ended Nov. 30 the company received as rental from the elevated roads using its tracks $382,317. Out of a total of 50,000 shares 39,062 shares were represented at the meeting.

Mr. Yerkes' formal report was brief, but he made a short informal talk to the stockholders. He said: "There is not much to be said about the road. All we can do is to wait for the business to come to us. We haven't thought it best to distribute dividends so far at stated periods, and I don't know when we shall begin to do so. Up to the present we have waited until we had a lump sum large enough to give out as profits and have paid it out then.

"The Northwestern elevated has been paying $62,500 each year to the Union elevated in accordance with its lease. When the Northwestern is running, which I hope will be in the coming year, at the one-half cent a passenger we shall receive from that road, the total amount will be increased considerably. The elevated roads have increased their traffic at the rate of 20 per cent a year, and at that rate it will take only four years for them to double their traffic."

The following directors were elected: John M. Roach, for one year; L. S. Owsley, for three years, to succeed J. C. Moore; H. M. Brinkerhoff, for two years, to succeed W. E. Baker.

In the Stock Markets.

The stock markets were weak and, as a rule, uninteresting. The decline extended to many of the standard issues, but was felt chiefly by the industrials, owing to the Supreme Court's decision in the Addyston pipe case against the combination, notwithstanding the present trusts were not formed on the lines of the Ohio combination. The market was disappointing to the traders, who expected that the bank statement issued last Saturday would affect stocks favorably. The money situation is felt acutely.

In the local market Linseed was the feature again, showing a decline from last week's quotations. Sales were made of 3,270 shares of the common, opening high and declining to 13¾, at which the last trade was made. The high point of the day was 15. There were sales of 6,140 shares of the preferred, which also sold off from last week's high quotations. The high point for the preferred was 60¾, and the low was 56¾, the stock recovering from the low quotation to 57 at the close. The New York market for Linseed was higher than the local market, ranging at times a point above the Chicago quotation.

The other local issues were traded in only indifferently. National Biscuit, the most active of the list outside of Linseed, showed only a little over 1,000 shares sold, counting the common and preferred together.

Other Financial News.

The Chicago Union Traction company will put out an issue of bonds to pay for the Consolidated Traction property, which it proposes to buy from Mr. Yerkes. The report current yesterday was that the bonds will bear 4½ per cent interest. It was also said that the Union Traction company will pay $45 a share for Mr. Yerkes' holdings. The details of the settlement have not been arranged yet, and it is understood that no proposition has been accepted for the minority stockholders, who hold about $5,000,000 of the $15,000,000 capital stock of the Consolidated company.

Consolidated Traction was quoted at 46 on the New York exchange. It has been declining gradually to this figure, and it is believed that 45 represents the point to which Mr. Yerkes' holdings will be absorbed. In reference to the proposed bond issue it is stated that the Union Traction company last year settled on a plan to meet the interest on such an issue without drawing on its surplus. The earnings of the Consolidated company would increase in two years, if the lines combined in that company run through districts that are developing.

The stockholders of the Pullman's Palace Car company will hold a special meeting at 2 o'clock this afternoon to ratify the action of the Board of Directors in effecting the takeover with the Wagner company.

The Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on its preferred stock and a semi-annual dividend of 1 per cent on its common stock, payable on Jan. 3, 1900. The books close on Dec. 14 and reopen on Jan. 3.

The Board of Directors of the American Graphophone company has declared a regular quarterly dividend (No. 16) of 2 per cent on the common capital stock of the company, payable on Dec. 15 to stockholders of record on Dec. 4.

Closing Curb Quotations.

Closing curb prices on unlisted securities in New York yesterday were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Air Power		
Amalgamated Copper	86	86¼
American Hide and Leather		31
Do pfd		87
Distilling Co. of America	3½	3¾
Electric Vehicle	32	75
Do pfd		90
Ill. Electric Vehicle	3	3¼
Oils Elevator	25	27¼
Do pfd	92	94
Royal Baking	14	16
Standard Oil	466	467

Sales on the Stock Exchange.

Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange yesterday were as follows:

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Linseed	3,270	15	13¾	13¾
Do pfd	6,140	60¾	56¾	57
American Radiator	10	160	160	160
Do pfd	17	106	105	106
American Strawboard	200	33	33	33
American Tinplate	315	33¾	33	33
Chicago Union Traction	525	33	32	32
Do pfd	375	83¾	81¾	82
Diamond Match (ex-div)	160	128	127½	127½
Lake St	25	27½	27½	27½
Met Elevated	10	69½	69½	69½
Do pfd	50	94	94	94
National Biscuit	1,050	87½	87¼	87¼
Do pfd	125	94¾	94¾	94¾
National Steel	100	57	57	57
North Chicago	10	227	227	227
South Side El	60	104¾	104½	104¾
Street's Stable Car	60	104	104	104
West Chicago	3	117½	117	117

BONDS.

$20000 Met gold 4s	96	$ 3000 W C con 5s		108¾
7000 do	95¾	1000 L St Inc 5s		48
11000 Union El 5s	110¾	15000 I P deb 6s		53

Clearings at the largest cities yesterday and a year ago were:

	Dec. 4.	Nov. 27.
New York	$118,026,576	$101,116,860
Chicago	20,227,902	21,224,385
Boston	20,227,902	21,224,385
Philadelphia	13,978,147	12,880,015
St. Louis	5,065,000	5,572,012
Baltimore	2,880,443	12,432,218

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 40c discount; St. Louis, 5c discount bid; 25c discount asked.

WALL STREET STOCKS WEAKER.

Higher Rates for Money and Addystone Decision Have a Depressing Influence.

[BY E. W. HARDEN.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—[Special.]—There was a distinctly weaker tone to the stock market today than there has been in some time. The improvement in the money market which was shown last week was lost today, and rates went up again to the figure which ruled before the Treasury department came to the relief through the redemption of bonds.

The rate for call loans got up to 10 per cent during the day, with some bids of 12 per cent for money, though these rates did not last for any considerable time. At the close, however, 10 per cent was bid for money on call.

While banks in New York have shown a considerable increase in the average of reserves, as was shown by the last bank statement, the gain was made largely by two of the banks. One-half of the banks in the clearing-house are still below the required 25 per cent of reserves, and this indicates clearly that there is not to be in the immediate future any decided tendency on the part of the banks to increase their loans.

The gain that has been made in reserve has been largely the result of the redemption of bonds by the New York Subtreasury under the offer of Secretary Gage. These bonds have come largely from one of the big banks in New York, and while that particular bank has shown a constant growth in reserve since the offer to redeem bonds was first made there has been little gained by other banks through the operations of the Secretary's order.

There was a report in Wall street today that the President's message would speak of tariff revision and that a recommendation would be made for legislation to prevent their growth. This, with the decision of the Addystone, had the effect of causing liquidation in the industrials, particularly in the steel stocks, all of which suffered in today's market.

There is undoubtedly a widespread belief that only Congress but State Legisla-

tures will attempt to regulate industrial combinations. As a result of this there has been little disposition on the part of the investors to put their money in industrial stock.

While the whole stock list today was inclined to weakness, the industrials suffered most. American Steel and Wire common lost 1¾ points, though the preferred, on limited buying, gained ¾ point. American Steel Hoop sold off 1¾ points, and the preferred ½ point. Sugar lost 3 points, and Federal Steel lost 1 point, both in common and preferred, and National Steel common sold off 1½ points. International Paper common lost over 3 points at the lowest quotation of the day, though the net loss was only 2¾ points.

United States Leather sold off, but the rules which govern fluctuations in other securities do not apply in the case of Leather. What advantage there was in the industrials was said to have been largely professional in character.

The street is waiting with a good deal of interest for the President's message. If he should say something against trusts there are many who believe there will be a still further loss in market values.

A good deal of interest is also taken in currency reforms. There is a strong feeling in favor of a fixed currency among Wall street operators as well as bankers in New York. They would look with favor upon the passage of a bill in line with the recommendations made by the Republican caucus.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities in Wall Street.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—The weakness of stocks today was a response to the world-wide tightness in money. A marked effect was also produced by the Supreme Court decision in the Addyston Pipe case, involving an infringement of the anti-trust law by industrial combination. Stocks of the industrials fell anywhere from 1 to 4 or 5 points, and showed only a feeble rallying power. There was some early strength in Rubber, some of the iron and steel stocks, Pacific Mail, Great Northern preferred, and American Linseed preferred, but when the downward course began there was practically no interruption, and the decline was at the lowest, the fractions of active stocks showing net losses of a point or over. Sugar was conspicuously weak. The apprehension over money affairs turned principally to foreign centers, especially to Berlin and Paris. The advance in the sterling rate at those points to near the gold export level marked the influence of the Bank of England's measures to attract funds. The sterling exchange rate in New York also advanced, but the money rate both in Paris and Berlin remained quiet, contrary to the fears of the speculative world. In New York, on the contrary, the money rate hurried to 12 per cent, at which point it closed. No loans were made below 6 per cent. Railroad bonds were easier in sympathy with stocks. United States 2s, new 4s, and 5s advanced ¼, and the 3s and old 4s, coupon, ¼ in the bid price. Total sales, par value, $1,480,000.

Money on call closed strong, 6@12 per cent; last loan, 12. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6 per cent. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 486¼@486¾ for demand and at 483¼@484¼ for sixty days; posted rates, 482¾ and 487@487½; commercial bills, 480½@480¾.

Silver certificates, 58¼@59¼c. Bar silver, 59¼c. Mexican dollars, 47¼c.

Government bonds strong; State bonds inactive; railroad bonds easier.

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Dec. 4.	Closing Dec. 2.
Amn. Sugar	40,500	153¾	152¾	153	156
Do pfd	100	118¾	118¾	118¾	
Amn. Tobacco	26,100	117	115¾	116¾	118¾
Amn. Tinplate	500	33¾	32½	32¾	34¾
Do pfd	800	83	83	83	85¼
Amn. Cotton Oil	2,200	37¾	36¾	37	38¼
Amn. Express	30	147	146	147	149
Amn. Smelting	1,500	40	38¼	39¾	40
Do pfd	1,400	91¼	90¼	91	91
Am. Steel & Wire	9,300	47¾	47¼	47¼	49
Do pfd	700	95¾	93¾	93¾	
Atchison	6,200	23¾	22¾	23	23½
Do pfd	10,500	67	64¾	65	67¾
Amn. Steel Hoop	2,900	47¾	46¾	46¾	47¾
Do pfd	100	94	94	94	95
Anaconda	1,000	44¼	43¾	44	44
Amn. Linseed	3,270	15	13¾	13¾	15
Do pfd	6,140	60¾	56¾	57	59
Amn. Malting Co	500	10	10	10	10
Do pfd	100	44	44	44	44¾
Amn. Car Foundry	200	32	31¾	31¾	32
Do pfd	200	87½	87½	87½	89
Ann Arbor Ry. pfd	100	69	69	69	69
Amn. Ice	100	22	22	22	22
Bkln. Rap. Tran	49,700	64¾	63¾	64¼	66¼
Balto. & Ohio	2,700	84¾	84¼	84¼	86¼
Do pfd	14,500	87	86¾	87	89¾
Bkln. Un. Gas	100	193½	193½	193½	197
C. & A	100	112	112	112	112
C. B. & Q	28,700	124¾	123¾	124¾	126¾
C. R. & I. P	7,200	113¾	112¾	113¾	115¾
C. St. P. M. & O	300	116¾	116	116	118
Chicago Traction	100	46	46	46	46
Canada Southern	100	57	57	57	57
Ches. & Ohio	30,200	31¾	30¾	30¾	31¾
Cent. R. R. of N. J	500	122	121	121	122½
C. C. C. & St. L	4,000	77¾	76¾	77¾	79¾
Cop. Gas (N. Y.)	2,000	192¾	190¾	191	191¾
Chicago Terminal	300	13	13	13	
Do pfd	100	42	42	42	
Col. & Southern	1,600	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¾
Do 1st pfd	200	48¾	48¾	48¾	49¾
Do 2d pfd	75	28	28	28	28
Col. Fuel & Iron	8,500	56	54¾	54¾	56¾
C., Hock. Val. & Tol	500	54¾	54¾	54¾	56¾
Chi. Gas	5,000	99¾	98¾	99¾	101¾
Chi. Gt. West	3,200	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Do pfd A	500	49¾	49¾	49¾	50¾
Do pfd B	500	40¾	39¾	39¾	40¾
Cont. Tobacco	8,700	41¾	40¾	41	42
Do pfd	2,100	77¾	76¾	77	78¾
C., L. & W	100	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
Col. Mid	2,600	11¾	10	10	10¾
Do pfd	100	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
D., L. & W	700	187¾	187¾	187¾	189¾
Del. & Hudson	700	120½	120	120	120¾
Den. & R. G	2,700	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Do pfd	200	74¼	74¼	74¼	75¼
D. M. & Ft. Dodge	100	11	11	11	
D. S. S. & A	400	10	10	10	10
E. T. H. & C	100	48	48	48	48
Do 1st pfd	100	106½	106½	106½	106½
Do 2d pfd	100	38	37¾	37¾	38¾
Erie 1st pfd	1,200	37¾	37¼	37¼	38¼
E., S. & A. pfd	300	17	16¾	16¾	16¾
Federal Steel	41,200	83¾	81	81	82
Do pfd	4,100	129¾	128¼	128¼	129¾
General Electric	500	182¾	182¾	182¾	184¾
Glucose	1,500	57¾	57¾	57¾	58¾
Gt. Northern pfd	6,400	171	170¾	170¾	173¾
Hocking Valley	400	35	34¾	34¾	35
Do pfd	200	84¾	84¾	84¾	85¾
Hl. Central	1,100	113¾	113¼	113¼	113¾
Iowa Cent. pfd	50	28	28	28	28
Int. Paper	1,000	24¾	23¾	23¾	24¾
Do pfd	400	69	67¾	67¾	69¾
K. C. F. S. & G	100	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
Louis. & Nash	1,900	84¾	84¼	84¼	85½
L. S. & M. S	200	167	167	167	
Lake Shore	900	217	216	216	217
Laclede Gas	900	81¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
Manhattan	35,100	106¾	105¾	106¾	108¾
Met. St. Ry	2,700	193¾	192	192	193
Met. Cent. (Ltd.)	100	134	134	134	
Mex. Central	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Mex. National	300	5	5	5	4¾
Met. Trac. & Ch	200	92	92	92	
N. Y. C. rights	1,500	1	1	1	
Nat. Biscuit pfd	1,200	95	95	95	
Northern Pac	35,700	57¾	56¾	56¾	57¾
Do pfd	2,700	76¾	76	76	77¾
National Steel	3,400	45	43¾	44¼	44¾
N. Y. Central	2,400	134¾	133¾	134¼	134¾
Norfolk & W	3,000	27¾	26¾	26¾	27¾
Do pfd	200	73	73	73	73
North Amn. Co	4,900	15	14¾	14¾	15
N. Y. Ont. & W	3,200	25¾	25¾	25¾	26¾
National Lead	400	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Nat. Air Brake	100	140	140	140	140
People's Gas	3,100	113¾	112¾	113¾	115¾
Penn. R. R	1,800	135¾	134¾	135¼	136¼
Pacific Mail	11,400	47¾	46¾	47¼	47¾
Pullman	900	196	195	195	196
Pressed Steel Car	100	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
Do pfd	18,900	81¾	80¾	81¼	82¾
Pacific Coast	100	51	51	51	51
Do 1st pfd	200	66	66	66	
Do 2d pfd	2,400	64	63¾	63¾	64¾
Reading	200	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Rio Grande	100	30	30	30	30
Republic Steel	1,000	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Do pfd	100	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Southern Ry	1,900	13	12¾	12¾	13
Do pfd	2,800	58¾	57¾	57¾	58¾
St. L. & S. F. 2d pfd	200	42¾	42¾	42¾	43¾
Southern Pacific	34,000	35¾	35¼	35¼	35¾
St. L. & S. W. pfd	800	64	63¾	63¾	64¾
St. Louis & S. Fran	100	5	5	5	5
St. Paul & Duluth	100	160¾	160¾	160¾	160¾
St. L. & I. M	1,100	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Tex. Land	100	25	25	25	25
Texas Pacific	1,500	18¾	18	18	18¾
Third Ave	100	120½	120½	120½	120½
Tenn. Coal & Iron	500	114	113¾	113¾	115¼
Union Pacific	28,500	51¾	50¾	50¾	51¾
Do pfd	5,500	77¾	76¾	76¾	77¾
U. S. Rubber	700	47¾	46	46	46
U. S. Leather	28,800	12¾	10¾	10¾	12¾
Do pfd	100	76	76	76	
U. S. Express	65	50	50	50	
Wheeling & L. E	3,100	11¾	11	11¼	11
Do pfd	400	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Wabash	200	23	23	23	23
Wabash pfd	1,800	39	38¾	38¾	39¾
Western Central	500	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Do pfd	500	56	55½	55½	56
Western Union	500	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Wells Fargo	100	131	131	131	
Wagner	400	192	192	192	

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	112	United States	48¼
American	143	Pharco	127

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

U. S. 2s, reg	102¼	U. S. old 4s, reg	112¾
U. S. 2s, coup	102¾	U. S. old 4s, coup	113¾
U. S. 5s, coup	109¼	U. S. 5s, reg	110¼
U. S. new 4s, reg	133	U. S. 5s, coup	110¾
U. S. new 4s, coup	133	District of C 3-65s	118

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS

10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

$3000 Atch gen 4s	87¾	2000 Laclede Gas		107¾
25000 do adjmt	81¾	2000 L E-W 1st 5s		121½
2000 A C O del 5s	102	7000 M K-T 1st 4s		91¾
2000 Ann Arbor 4s	85	5000 M K-T Sex 5s		103
10000 Adams Ex 4s	104	5000 do ex 5s		94½
21000 B-O 3½s	96¾	5000 Mo P tr 5s		97¼
4000 do 4s	104	5000 Met St Ry 5s		120
7000 B-O S W 3½s	91¼	5000 Met St Ry 5s		120¾
4000 B H & T 5s	109	5000 Mex Cent 4s		77½
7000 Bkln Un El 1st	104¾	2000 do inc		29¾
43000 Bkln Un Gas	97¾	43000 Met W S 4s		96¾
10000 B-Nh Av cons	120¾	10000 Mex Int cons		87½
1000 Beech Creek 1st	109	10000 M-K 1901		102¾
2000 Bkln Un Gas	97¼	12000 N Y C L S 3½s		98
8000 Cent Ga con 5s	92¾	2000 N Y Cent 4s		97¼
7000 Cent Pac 1st	104¾	2000 N Y Cent 5s		114¾
7000 Cent Birch UP 1st	88¾	22000 do gen lien 3½s		85¾
13000 C Pac 3½s	87¾	5000 O S L con 5s		114¾
59000 do 4s	96¾	11000 O R-N 4s		101
79000 C-O gen 4½s	96¾	4000 Or Nav 4s		103¾
7000 do con 5s	116¾	4000 Pac Coast 1st		109
4000 C & E Ill 6s	119	2000 P-E Inc		29¾
4000 C N O & T P 6s	114	5000 Penna 3½s		94¾
10000 C R-Q Neb ex 4s	110¾	24000 Rdg gen 4s		86¾
1000 do 1st pfd	110¾	2000 R G W 4s		69¾
1000 C L-W gen	117¾	5000 St L-S F gen 4s		84
11000 C C-St P 6s	124¾	2000 do gen 6s		124¼
4000 Cas Sq 1st	108¾	5000 St L-I M 5s		110
2000 Chat W gold bonds	109¾	2000 St L S W 4s		103
3000 C M-St P gen	111¾	5000 St L S W 1st		83
46000 C R-I-P 4s	86¾	5000 do 2d		51¾
5000 Cal Mid 1st 6s	104	1000 So P Cala 5s		105
2000 Colo So 1st	85¼	64000 So Pac coll 4s		83¾
15000 D-R G con 4s	89¼	14000 So Ry 5s		109¾
10000 Del Gas 5s	100	4000 S A-A-P 4s		80
23000 Erie gen lien 3½s	85¾	1000 Tex P 1st 5s		113
4000 do con 4s	91	11000 Tol-A-A-N M 4s		61
1000 Ft W-R gtd 1st	103	6000 Ulster-D 1st 5s		103¼
2000 do gen 5s	104	7000 U P 4s		103¼
10000 Ft W-R 1st	104¾	4000 do 1st 4s		104¾
10000 G H-S A M-P 5s	108	4000 do 2d 4s		104¾
10000 Ga Car & No 5s	104	2000 Wab 1st 5s		114¾

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

Statement Showing the Available Cash Balance and the Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4.—Today's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows: Available cash balance, $286,636,998; gold reserve, $237,441,735.

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—There was a good volume of trading in Federal Steel, with Sugar and C., B. & Q. weak in sympathy with New York.

Description.	Sales.	Opg.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amn. Sugar	4,000	155¾	155¾	152¾	153¾
Atchison	600	23	23	22¾	22¾
Do pfd	300	65¾	65¾	65	65
Allouez	400	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
Atlantic	150	26	26	25	25
Arcadian	150	31	31	31	31
Adventure	50	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
Bell Tel	500	352	352	347	349
Butte & Bost	500	72	74½	72	72
Bingham	200	14	14	14	14
Ballo	150	24	24	24	24
C., B. & Q	2,500	134½	134½	132¾	133
Centennial	200	20	22½	22½	22½
Calumet	10	770	775	770	775
Cochiti	100	15¼	15½	15¼	15¼
Cent. Oil	100	22¼	22¼	22	22
Chi. Junct	100	147	147½	146	146
Dom. Coal	50	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼
Erie Tel	100	108	108	108	108
Gen. Elec	100	129	129	129	129
Mohawk	300	20½	20½	19	19
Mex. Tel	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
Mergenthaler	100	211¼	211¼	211¼	211¼
Old Dom	50	20	20	20	20
Osceola	50	80¼	80¼	80	80¼
Pioneer	500	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Parrott	400	43¼	43¼	42	42
Royal	150	36	32	32	32
Rhode Island	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
Santa Fe	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
Santa Isabel	50	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Tri-Mountain	100	9	9	9	9
Tamarack	25	210	210	210	210
Utah	700	35¼	35¼	34½	34½
U. S. Oil	2,500	41¼	42	40¾	40¾
Un. Pac	100	51¼	51¼	50¾	50¾
Do pfd	700	77¾	77¾	76¾	76¾
U. S. Mining	500	32¼	32¼	32	32
West End	25	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼
Washington	50	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
Wolverine	100	41¼	42	41	41

BONDS.

$12000 Atch 4s	98¾	$2000 K C Ft S-M	106
1000 Atch adj	81¾	6s	106
4000 Steel plain 5s	100	2000 Mex 4s	75

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Movements of live stock at the Chicago Stock-Yards (hogs received direct from the country at down-town packing-houses not included) for dates mentioned:

Receipts.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Dec. 4	19,500	200	33,000	20,000
Totals last week	32,722	1,335	159,724	61,718
Previous week	31,473	1,227	154,227	59,273
Cor. week 1898	52,273	1,636	272,741	70,824
Shipments—				
Monday, Dec. 4	3,500	30	6,500	1,000
Totals last week	9,556	210	16,937	3,590
Previous week	18,584	210	34,144	6,756
Cor. week 1898	13,499	310	18,921	10,508

Monday's receipts, with comparisons at four markets:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	19,500	33,000	20,000
Kansas City	3,500	3,000	3,400
St. Louis	3,900	8,400	1,600
Totals	34,900	50,900	28,000
Cor. day last week	19,800	52,000	14,000
Cor. day 1898	29,000	68,000	14,000

Today's receipts are estimated at 4,000 cattle, 40,000 hogs, and 18,000 sheep, against 3,051 cattle, 38,152 hogs, and 14,102 sheep last week, and 4,713 cattle, 44,733 hogs, and 11,618 sheep the corresponding Tuesday a year ago.

Drexel, Morgan & Co. quote prevailing 3156@345 lbs cost $5.88@3.90; 276@284 lbs, $5.85@5.90; 217@240 lbs, $3.90@4.01; and 164@170-lb bacon, $5.97½@6.02½.

Cattle—Receipts, 1,600; market steady. 1,600; Boyd & Lunham, 1,000; Chicago, 1,600; Continental, 1,600; Hammond, Boyd, Lunham & Co., 1,600; Hammond, Boyd, Lunham & Co., 1,500; Swift & Co., 1,500; Hammond, Standish & Co., 1,500; Hammond, Standish & Co., 1,500; Vilas & Robbins received 30 cars direct. Shippers took 6,500, and 4,000 remained in the pens.

The 7,451,454 hogs received at the Chicago Stock-Yards the first eleven months of the year fell 1,794,368 short of the corresponding period of 1898, and were 1,256,154 more than the 7,794,368 averaged with the corresponding period of 1897. Average weight, 248 lbs; 256 lbs last week; as the previous week, and 12 lbs heavier than a month ago. Average a year ago, 240 lbs; two years ago, 257 lbs; and the corresponding week in 1896, 226 lbs.

A load of 1,641-lb Polled Angus and a load of 1,400-lb Hereford cattle sold at $4.75, being 25c above the next highest price of the year, and the highest for any month since December, 1864, when 20 head averaging 1,717 lbs sold at $5.00, were $6.25, and two years ago $5.65. The highest price in the last 30 years was $9.30, in June, 1882. From 1874 to 1880 prices ruled relatively high. The Angus cattle were raised by Alexander Sheppard of Fristsburg, Mo., and the Herefords by G. T. Cooper of Elliott, Ia.

Judge Kohlsaat yesterday rendered an opinion in the case of the Interstate Commerce commission vs. the various Western railroads on the terminal charge matter, deciding that the 2c charge was a reasonable one. Rebates and drawbacks or charges, as authorized and sanctioned by law, and that it was therefore legal. An appeal was taken, and Judge Grosscup, of the Circuit Court of Appeals in about six weeks. The attorneys for the Interstate Commerce commission and Texas railroads and Messrs. Cockrell of Texas are satisfied that the present decision will be reversed in the higher court. T. M. Torpin-son, the traffic representative of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange, who has closely followed the terminal charge case, asserts that the decision of Judge Kohlsaat is not sound law, and that this decision will be overruled, both as to the facts and law, in the Circuit Court of Appeals.

Cattle—Receipts, 1,300; 1,900-lb cattle, the fully matured kind, sold at steady prices, while other grades of beef cattle ruled 10@15c lower than the close of last week. A carload of Angus averaging 1,541 lbs sold at $7.40, or $114.06 per head. They sold on 5 & 8 Co.'s scales, and will probably be exported for fine holiday trade. Another lot of 1,400-lb Hereford Christmas beeves sold to Eastman, Gay & Co. of New York at $7.00. Our top price was $1.55 above Kansas City, and $1.85 above the top at Omaha. Twenty loads averaging 1,290@1,700 lbs sold at $6.70@7.00. Steers averaging 830@1,085 sold at $4.00@6.00, bulk $5.25 @6.00. Two loads of 1,427-lb Galloways sold at $5.60; 2 cars-fed Westerns, 1,200@1,230 lbs, sold at $5.40@6.00; straight Texas steers averaging 1,068 lbs sold at $5.50, and 1,026-lb Texas cows at $4.15. Iowa and Missouri fed steers at $4.40@5.35. Native butcher stock closed 10c lower than the finish last week; cows and heifers largely at $2.65@3.60; heifers principally at $3.50@4.25. Distillery bulls sold at $4.20@4.25, and some thin 854@985-lb distillery steers at $3.80. Feeding cattle ruled steady with sales at $3.25@4.50.

Hogs—Prices averaged 5c higher. Some early sales showed 7¼@10c advance, while the late market was rather weak and only a shade higher. Receipts were light for a Tuesday, and with the largest shipping demand of the month the feeling was decidedly strong at the start. Packers expect a big run the first of the week, which made them act indifferent late in the day. The quality was good, with pigs and lights in unusually scarce supply. Three or four loads of 210@220-lb shippers sold at $4.10. Comparatively few sales were made over $3.90. Quotations follow:

| Bulk of sales | | $3.90 | @4.00

SALVATION ARMY IS HIT.

LODGING-HOUSE KEEPERS PROSECUTED BY HEALTH INSPECTOR.

General Booth's Organization, Volunteers of America, and Eight Other Proprietors of Cheap Hotels Named as Defendants in Warrants Charging Overcrowding of People and Bad Sanitation—Charity Organizations Should Obey New Law.

Simultaneously with the beginning of cold weather Homer C. Fancher, Chief Inspector of the State Board of Health, yesterday started prosecutions against Chicago's two, five, and 10 cent lodging-houses, which are alleged to be run without proper sanitation. He procured warrants for the arrest of twelve lodging-house proprietors, among whom were the Salvation Army and the Volunteers of America. Action was based on the new lodging-house law, which prescribes at least 400 cubic feet of space to one sleeping-room, restricts the number of occupants of a sleeping-room to six, and requires a register to be kept.

Most of the lodging-house proprietors were arrested on warrants issued by Justices Max Wolff and Q. J. Chott. The principal cause of prosecution alleged was that the lodging-houses provided tiers of bunks for the accommodation of lodgers, without regard to ventilation. The Salvation Army, at 515 South State street and 357 South Clark street, provides lodging at 10 cents a night, and it is claimed 100 men are put into rooms inadequately ventilated. The Volunteers of America, at 91 South Desplaines street, are charged with keeping "double-decker" bunks.

Other warrants were issued as follows:

Thomas Byrnes, 26 West Madison street.
S. D. Munson, 38 and 40 West Madison street.
Ben Hogan, 22 West Madison street.
W. E. Williamson, 1839 State street.
Benjamin Barnett, 333 South Clark street.
Dy Ke Bed, 63 East Twelfth street.
J. A. Bailey, 39 Custom House place.
Roger Campbell, 569 South State street.

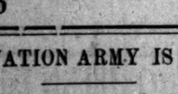
"The prosecution of the officials of the Salvation Army and the Volunteers of America caused surprise," said Inspector Fancher. "These are supposed to be charitable organizations. But we have decided that charities should be the first to observe the law."

Violation of the three principal sections of the new law are charged individually in the warrants issued. The penalty for each offense charged is a fine of not less than $25 nor more than $100.

To Talk of Hamilton Club Building.

The Building committee of the Hamilton club will meet at the Grand Pacific Hotel this afternoon to discuss the question of a new location for the club. Several buildings in the down-town district are under consideration and one of them may be selected. A member said yesterday it was possible a structure already built would be leased and remodeled.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT ON CITY WATER.



[Lake View station supplies all territory north of Fullerton avenue. Chicago avenue station supplies all territory between Fullerton avenue and Kinzie street. Fourteenth street station supplies all territory between Kinzie and Thirty-ninth street. Also all territory west of Hyde Park station supplies all territory south of Thirty-ninth street except the Stock-Yards.]

CLOSING OF MAILS AT CHICAGO.

European Mails.

Tuesday, Dec. 5—For France, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, British India, Austria, Belgium, Netherlands, and Russia, via New York close at 2, 6, and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. today, via S. S. La Champagne.

Direct mails for Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway will close at 4:30 and 11 p. m. Thursday, via S. S. Umbria.

West Indies.

For Cuba, daily at 2 a. m., 1, 6:15, and 7:30 p. m. Arrive 9 a. m. and 8:30 p. m.

For Puerto Rico, via New York, at 2, 8, and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. Arrive at 8:20 a. m., 3 and 9 p. m.

For Jamaica, via New York, final close 12 p. m. today.

Note—Mail for offices in the Province of Santiago, Cuba, is forwarded to New York from 6:30 p. m. Saturdays until 7:56 a. m. Wednesdays to connect steamer sailing every Thursday. For the balance of the week mail is forwarded via Havana to Batabano, thence direct by steamer.

Transpacific Mails.

For Philippines, China, and Japan, via San Francisco, final close daily 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close Dec. 10, 2 a. m.

For Australia and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, B. C., daily 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close Dec. 10, 9 p. m.

For Hawaii, via San Francisco; final close Dec. 11, 2 a. m. CHARLES U. GORDON, Postmaster.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.—Forecast for Tuesday and Wednesday:

Illinois—Fair Tuesday, not so cold in northern portion, Wednesday fair, warmer, fresh westerly winds, increasing variable.

Indiana—Fair, continued cold Tuesday, Wednesday fair, warmer, fresh westerly winds, becoming variable.

Lower Michigan—Fair Tuesday, Wednesday fair, warmer, fresh northwesterly winds, becoming southerly Wednesday.

Upper Michigan—Fair Tuesday, warmer in western portion, Wednesday fair, warmer, winds becoming brisk, southerly.

Wisconsin—Fair, not so cold Tuesday, Wednesday fair, warmer, fresh northerly winds, becoming brisk, southerly.

Minnesota—Fair, not so cold Tuesday, Wednesday fair, warmer in eastern portion, winds becoming brisk to high, southerly.

Iowa—Fair, not so cold Tuesday, Wednesday fair, warmer, winds becoming southerly.

Place of observation:	Height of barometer	Temperature	Max. temp.	Min. temp.	Direction of wind	Velocity of wind	Precipitation	State of weather
Time taken: Dec. 4, 7 p. m.								
Abilene	30.24	46	54	32	S.E.			Clear
Albany	29.70	32	32	26	W.		.52	Fair
Atlanta	30.06	46	48	32	N.W.		.01	Clear
Amarillo	30.24	30	44	30	N.W.			Clear
Battleford	29.34	30	34	24	S.E.			Clear
Bismarck	30.12	18	24	8	W.		Calm	Clear
Buffalo	29.70	32	34	30	N.W.			Cloudy
Boston	29.60	34	36	30	N.W.			Cloudy
Cairo	30.24	38	50	34	N.W.			Clear
Calgary	30.34	10	30	10	N.W.		Calm	Clear
Cheyenne	30.24	32	44	26	W.			Clear
Chicago	30.04	32	34	30	N.W.		.04	Snow
Cincinnati	30.16	34	36	30	W.		.02	Snow
Concordia	30.24	36	42	30	W.		.58	Snow
Davenport	30.26	34	36	32	W.			Clear
Denver	30.42	30	52	30	W.			Clear
Detroit	30.04	32	34	30	W.			Clear
Dodge	30.40	24	28	20	W.			Clear
Dubuque	30.24	34	36	30	W.			Clear
Duluth	30.34	14	20	8	W.			Clear
Edmonton	29.68	12	22	12	Calm			Clear
Galveston	30.14	54	60	50	N.			Clear
Grand Haven	30.02	32	34	30	W.		.06	Snow
Green Bay	30.12	26	34	24	W.			Cloudy
Havre	29.98	16	24	14	W.			Cloudy
Helena	30.16	28	44	26	S.E.			Clear
Huron	30.26	16	26	14	S.E.			Clear
Indianapolis	30.18	34	36	32	W.			Clear
Kansas City	30.30	34	44	32	W.			Clear
Leander	30.30	34	44	34	W.			Clear
Little Rock	30.24	46	52	34	W.			Clear
Los Angeles	29.98	54	64	50	W.			Clear
Marquette	30.12	26	32	24	W.			Clear
Memphis	30.24	46	52	38	S.W.		.14	Cloudy
Medicine Hat	29.78	22	34	22	W.			Clear
Minnedosa	29.78	22	34	22	W.			Clear
Montgomery	30.22	52	62	46	N.W.			Clear
Montreal	29.58	28	32	26	N.W.		.56	Snow
Moorhead	30.12	18	24	12	W.			Clear
New Orleans	30.24	54	64	48	N.W.			Clear
New York City	29.74	38	44	34	N.W.			Clear
Norfolk	29.90	40	44	36	N.W.		.01	Clear
North Platte	30.34	34	44	34	S.			Clear
Oklahoma	30.40	38	52	34	S.			Clear
Omaha	30.30	32	40	32	N.W.			Clear
Oswego	29.72	32	32	30	N.W.		.20	Snow
Parkersburg	30.06	34	36	32	W.			Clear
Philadelphia	29.90	36	40	34	W.		.06	Clear
Pittsburg	29.90	34	36	32	W.		.06	Snow
Qu'Appelle	29.98	20	28	18	W.		Tr.	Clear
Qu'Appelle	29.98	20	28	18	S.W.			Clear
Rapid City	30.34	30	46	30	S.W.			Clear
San Francisco	30.04	52	54	50	E.		Tr.	Cloudy
Santa Fe	30.24	34	46	32	N.			Clear
St. Louis	30.24	34	36	32	W.		.02	Clear
Salt Lake City	30.36	36	42	34	W.			Clear
Sault Ste. Marie	30.12	10	18	6	W.			Clear
Springfield, Ill.	30.30	32	34	30	W.		.01	Clear
Springfield, Mo.	30.40	42	50	34	N.W.			Clear
Swift Current	30.04	20	30	18	W.			Clear
Washington	29.88	36	44	34	N.W.		.06	Clear
White River	30.14	10	24	10	Calm			Clear
Williston	30.14	10	22	8	W.			Clear
Winnipeg	29.78	8	14	8	W.			Clear

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, 86 East Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 32; 10 a. m., 34; noon, 36; 2 p. m., 36; 12 m., 34; 4 p. m., 34; 6 p. m., 32; 8 p. m., 31; 10 p. m., 31; 12 p. m., 27. Barometer 29.40.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Byron A. Thorpe, Emma Ziegler	21—18
Peter Mianosa, Maria Mateli	27—19
Henry Aceatta, Angela Cantrizzi	21—20
Titus T. James Joliet, Ill., Mary F. Hooper, same	36—34
Abraham Lyon, Mildred Wittenberg	26—26
Joseph Lewis, Frances Burns	21—21
Chrysostom Miller, Marwood, Ill., Bessie M. Leer, same	27—27
Albert Kraal, Martha Choonveld	21—19
Daniel Sullivan, Agnes Wall	24—21
John Henry, Hattie Cooper	21—21
Fabian Pasko, Mary Serino	21—18
Tynn R. Nicholas Nelson	21—21
Carl F. Fred, Hannah Larson	21—21
Edward Burrell, Bertha Tallwin	21—21
Peter Buda, Ontarioville, Ill., Anna Krog, same	21—21
Frederick Ryzin, Maria Lisbeski	21—21

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the Health department:

Barnsley, George, 51: 3909 Paulina-st., Dec. 2.
Bennett, Robert, 74: 6920 Elizabeth-st., Dec. 2.
Burr, Annie L., 31: 6235 Carpenter-st., Nov. 26.
Bouska, Barbara, 64: 1302 W. 18th-st., Dec. 2.
Blatter, Helma, 1: 6734 Hamilton-av., Dec. 2.
Beller, Fred E., 34: 4545 Evans-av., Dec. 2.
Crittenden, Launcelot, 9: 4938 Armour-av., Dec. 3.
Call, Margaret, 66: 228 S. Sangamon-st., Dec. 3.
Cook, Gertrude, 5: 746 Greenleaf-av., Dec. 3.
Carr, Azabah L., 81: 2012 Wabash-av., Dec. 3.
Curran, Walter, 3: 618 Grand-av., Dec. 4.
Darling, Isabella, 27: 3940 Palmer-st., Dec. 1.
Eich, Elizabeth, 55: 396 92d-st., Dec. 2.
Ely, Ida Mabel, 3: 3814 Palmer-av., Dec. 3.
Fielding, Maggie, 33: 5156 La Salle-st., Dec. 2.
Frasczak, Adam, 11: 6346 Buffalo-av., Dec. 2.
Geltzinger, John, 63: 351 Chicago-av., Dec. 2.
Gastfield, Edward, 34: 635 N. Campbell-av., Dec. 1.
Green, Laura, 34: 342 W. 20th-st., Dec. 3.
Harris, Henry A., 29: 342 N. Spaulding-av., Dec. 2.
Hunter, Catharine, 56: 698 Orchard-st., Dec. 2.
Healy, Mary, 61: 464 Anthony-av., Dec. 2.
Heyer, Maria A., 90: 483 Dearborn-av., Dec. 3.
Hartigan, John, 39: 2619 Princeton-av., Dec. 3.
Jacobson, Carl, 62: 1847 Division-st., Dec. 3.
Klarkowski, John, 6: 468 Marshfield-av., Dec. 3.
King, Lucinda, 69: 351 Chicago-av., Dec. 2.
Lorens, Julius, 37: 208 Bissell-st., Dec. 2.
Larisez, Ortinse, 41: 1926 Wentworth-av., Dec. 2.
Marsh, Charles E., 37: 511 Walnut-st.
Mondry, John, 66: 710 Dickson-st., Dec. 2.
Meehan, Catharine, 50: 2935 Canal-st., Dec. 3.
McKenna, John, 4: 4013 Armour-av., Dec. 1.
Nisy, Paul, 33: 7307 Monroe-av., Dec. 3.
Nienowewski, John, 6: 1302 W. 18th-st., Dec. 2.
O'Brien, Daniel, 74: 906 36th-st., Dec. 2.
Paulsen, George H., 7: 157 W. 47th-st., Dec. 4.
Schatz, Mabel S., 1: 1007 Tilman-av., Nov. 30.
Schmidt, Emma, 28: 858 N. Oakley-av., Dec. 3.
Stauber, John A., 34: 5636 Princeton-av., Dec. 2.
Steffen, Christina, 1: 1 Reuben-av., Dec. 2.
Scholling, Matilda, 28: 1635 Michigan-av., Dec. 2.
Sullivan, Michael, 42: 3 Baptist Hospital, Dec. 2.
Shaw, Mary, 40: 1847 Division-st., Dec. 3.
Smith, Mary, 5: 555 N. Halsted-st., Dec. 3.
Sleiaff, Johann, 39: 1878 Fryer-av., Dec. 3.
Thompson, Willie, 3: 2031 Filmore-st., Dec. 3.
Wallin, Effie Matilda, 13: 100 Sedgwick-st., Dec. 1.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECord Monday, Dec. 4, 1899:

Brennan, Mary, Catalpa-st., 30x60, reversion $10, Nov. 29 [William J. Quan to Rebecca Quan]. $ 1
Franiless, 261 W. Ohio-st., 24x121½, reversion $10, Nov. 29 [Jane E. Everts to Henry Carter]. 1
Indiana-st., 239 s. of Wells, n. f., 31x100, incumbrance of $2,800. Dec. 2 [A. F. Hilley to E. Wagerman]. 6,100
Flournoy-st., 300 e. of 40th-av., n. f., 25x124, Dec. 1, incumbrance of $2,500 [Stacy Tourhyne to Hilton and Hamilton]. 5,000
Forest-av., 342 s. of 35th-st., e. f., 22x124, Nov. 15 [Marion C. Burdsall et al. to Preila A. Hoag]. 4,620
Larrabee-st., 72 s. of Wisconsin, w. f., 48x124, Nov. 27 [A. D. Wheeler to Chicago Title and Trust Co.]. 3,500
Dearborn-st., John, n. of 59th, w. f., 50x99, Nov. 14, revenue $3.50 [G. B. Schlaubusch to John Williams]. 1
Fairfield-av., 121 n. of Hirsch-st., e. f., 25x125, Nov. 29, incumbrance of $3,500 [Ida Anderson to H. S. Anderson]. 3,500
Ashland-av., n. w. cor. 73d-st., e. f., 48x124, Sept. 1, 1899 [C. P. Dewey to L. S. Dewey]. 2,500
Lowe-av., 98 n. of 73d-st., e. f., 62½x124½, Dec. 1 [C. E. Lowes to W. Sinclair, man]. 2,900
Dearborn-st., John, n. of 59th, w. f., 50x99, Nov. 29 [William Morris et al. to John Williams]. 2,000
Clifton-av., 194 s. of Webster, e. f., 25x123-10, Nov. 29, incumbrance of $2,000 [George Schonwald to Mary E. Stanley]. 4,000
Cornelia-st., 67 e. of Kedzie-av., s. f., 24x120, Nov. 27 [Booksellers' and S. M. S. L. and B. Assn. to W. F. Zimmermann]. 1,250
Division-st., 24 w. of Hermosa-av., s. f., 24x121, Dec. 1 [E. O. Hinze to H. Sperling]. 1,500
Curtis-st., 311 n. of Randolph, e. f., 52x118, Nov. 29 [M. H. Rustad to H. Vilas & Co.]. 1,250
Spaulding-av., 200 s. of W. 19th-st., e. f., 25x125, Nov. 16 [Josiah L. Lombard to Mary Shea]. 1,200
35th-st., 99 w. of Wood, n. f., 25x124, Dec. 2 [estate of J. Farrell to C. Gunther]. 1,225
Greenwood-av., 73 n. of 92d-st., w. f., 50x124, Nov. 28 [C. H. Shaines to G. Barsaloux]. 1,000
Same property, Nov. 28 [J. G. Barsaloux to C. Nagus]. 1,000
Noble-st., 25 w. of House-av., e. f., 25x124, Dec. 1 [Theo. Wichenberg to Martin Maus]. 1
112th-st., 132 w. of Michigan-av., s. f., 25x124, Nov. 27 [J. S. Sloeting to F. Spolstra]. 1,100
Berlin-st., 145 w. of Leavitt, n. f., 24x100, Dec. 1 [F. C. Irwin to J. Kujawa]. 1,000
Green Bay-av., 50 s. of 92d-st., e. f., 50x124, Nov. 14 [M. Barnes et al., by M. in to E. A. Mathews]. 1,650
Aberdeen-st., 104 s. of 60th, e. f., 50x124, Dec. 1 [H. Anderson to A. S. Anderson]. 1,000
107th-st., 132 e. of Michigan-av., s. f., 30 6/10 acres, Nov. 16 [W. H. Birkhoff to A. Bischinnes]. 1
Grand-av., n. w. cor. N. 45th-ct., s. w. f., 125x158, and other property, Oct. 27, incumbrance of $4,200 [J. N. Mason to S. T. Nickelson]. 8,100
Grand-av., 176 n. w. of N. 45th-ct., s. w. f., 50x125, Oct. 27 [J. L. Bellis to S. T. Nickelson]. 1,100
Grand-av., 125 n. w. of N. 45th-ct., s. w. f., 50x125, Oct. 27 [M. W. Murphy to S. T. Nickelson]. 1,100
Dickens-av., 208 w. of N. 42d-av., n. f., 125x125, and other property, Nov. 20 [H. C. Gross to S. S. Gross]. 1,000
E 8 acres of w 16 acres of e 80 acres, s. w. ¼, 14-40-14 [J. C. McKay et al., by Spec. Com. to W. J. Titley]. 4,500
E 100 ft. 11½ in. of lot 3, block 10, Rogers Park, Dec. 1, incumbrance $3,000 [J. F. Harvel to N. W. Anderson]. 7,500
S. Clark-st., 78 s. of Monroe, e. f., 30x90, and other property, Nov. 30 [L. B. Anderson to John T. Boddie]. 1
Exchange-av., 76 s. of 51st-st., e. f., 25x124, Dec. 1 [G. B. Porter to M. Moran]. 3,400

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper, as examiner of accounts, with excellent city refs., wants work to occupy part of time day or evening, writing up, examining, or balancing books; reasonable price. W. C. BAIN, 514 North Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED — BOOKKEEPER; young man, 21 years of age, with 3 years' banking experience, applies for position in general office work; swift and accurate; best of references and letters from last employers. Address O 978, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS APPRENTICE IN drug store; had year and half course in phar.; A1 references; will work for board. Address A 965, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, 20 YRS. of age, in office; familiar with voucher system, corr., Rem. and Franklin; employed at present. Address O 925, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR assistant bookkeeper by A1 German-American, age 32; willing to work at $50 a month. Address O 936, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY YOUNG MAN, 20 years old, in an office as bookkeeper; references; moderate salary. ROBT. W. JONES, 5135 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN, 25, German, general office work; 8 years' experience; references; wages no object. O 906, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, 23, in store, city or country. Address O 969, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — ENVELOPES AND circulars to address at home by a competent person. Address O 968, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SHIPPING CLERK, packer, or general handy man. O 925, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN AS CIgar clerk or salesman; refs. O 957, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, IN real estate office. Address O 955, Tribune office.

Salesmen. Solicitors. Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—ANY FIRM WANTING an experienced, capable road salesman with good references address, no books, insurance, or canvassing. O 941, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—SALESMAN, YOUNG man, 24; experience of 11 years in the furniture and upholstery business; inside or traveling; strictly sober. Address O 970, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED traveling coffee salesman; best references. Address C W 807, Tribune office.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN BOY OF 17; would like to learn a trade. TONY BAKUS, 1130 W. 18th-st.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED — PATTERN CUTTER and manufacturer of men's, boys', and children's clothing desires to form connection for the ensuing season; has a thorough knowledge of the business in all its details, and is a practical cutter, designer and manufacturing department in one of the finest wholesale and retail houses in New York City; highest references from present employers. Address McLoughlin, Francisco-av., Rutherford, N. J.

SITUATION WANTED—BY CUTTER AND DEsigner as foreman in wholesale clothing or special order house; have long experience; can furnish best of references. Address O 902, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MAchinist, lathe, or shaper; also locomotive work preferred. Address O 958, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY JOB PRINTER; first-class, up to date; steady and temperate. Address O 920, Tribune office.

House Servants.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY COLORED MAN and wife; private family. 6030 May-st.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER and general office man; rapid, good writer; reasonable salary. Address O 949, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ADVERTISEMENT writer, catalogue, pamphlet, or correspondent; competent mail order department manager; fluent dictator and writer; expert shorthander and typewriter; has an extensive excellent education and business ability; highest references. Address O 913, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS JANITOR OR watchman, by middle aged man; thoroughly competent and reliable; reference furnished. Address O 951, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—GENTLEMAN OF good appearance, who is a first-class hypnotist; also understands magnetic healing; wishes a position; no objection to traveling. O 976, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WATCHMAN OR for the care of an invalid; good reference. Address B 852, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WINDOW TRIMMER and rapid show card writer. W. MASSEY, Spink, S. D.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, AGE 20, from farm; not afraid of work. 912 N. Kedzie-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A1 PHOTOGRAPher. ADAMS, 268 Wells-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN WHOLESALE shoe house by a young man. O 927, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR BOARD AND room. Address O 955, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — YOUNG MAN; COLlector; commission or salary. O 962, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—AS RECEPTION LADY in doctor's office or office work; experienced. Address C 870, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY AS DOUBLE-entry bookkeeper; thoroughly capable; best of refs. Address B 911, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY FOR office work; experienced. O 924, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS OFFICE GIRL; best refs.; moderate wages. B G 521, Tribune.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A STRONG, healthy woman for general housework in small neat American family living in modern flat; strictly first-class cook and laundress; wages $4; city ref. Address O 946, Tribune office, Sunday.

SITUATION WANTED — BY FIRST-CLASS cook in private family; no washing; also house maid, together, or general housework. Call or address 147 Townsend-st., basement.

SITUATION WANTED—GIRL LATELY LANDed, light housework; willing to learn; also girl for second work; good reference; private family. 92 Miller-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO ASSIST IN LIGHT housework or housekeeper in small family. Address 313 62d-st.

SITUATION WANTED — BY COLORED WOMan to cook and work in family; city or country. Call, 91 Delaware-pl.

SITUATION WANTED—GIRL AS COOK, OR housework in small family; good references. Call 6239 Madison-av., top floor, at MRS. WALSH.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT LADY for general housework; no washing; wages $5. Address B N 876, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED girl as cook and laundress; references; please call. 3927 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED girl, respectable family; general second work; wages $5. Address B N 877, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT, RELIAble Swedish girl, general or second work. 5068 State-st., Flat G.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS laundress; private family; wages $6; 3 years' reference. 2721 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED Swedish girl, general housework; $4. Address E A 448, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—DAY WORK OR WASHing; to bring home. A. JOHNSON, 390 27th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO GO WASHING OR cleaning. 183 W. Huron, top flat.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GERman girl, in flat. 3121 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL FOR GENeral housework. 4815 Union-av., down-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED — GENERAL HOUSEwork; no cooking. 1 Bedley-av.

SITUATION WANTED — WASHING TO TAKE home, or go out. 3221 Dearborn-st. J. WILKINS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COLORED COOK. 2908 Dearborn-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY REFINED YOUNG lady, as housekeeper for widower or bachelor. Address O 932, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER by an American lady competent to take entire charge. Address C 93, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER, REfined young lady as housekeeper for gentleman or bachelor quarters. C 611, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CAPABLE WOMan as housekeeper; good cook; best of city reference; good ref. Call Tuesday; no cards. 47 Ashland-blvd.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, by young woman with a child. 3149 Halsted-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED — MIDDLE-AGED lady, care of baby or children. 924 W. 63d-st.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—FINE LINEN HEMmed, hemstitched, and initialed; $1 per day. Hyde Park only. Address O 479, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — DRESSMAKER; stylish, perfect; out, $1.25; or home, 914 E. 47th-st., Flat 4.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DRESSMAKER, TO sew by the day; price $1 a day. 2211½ Wabash.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FREE OF CHARGE—Cooks, pastry cooks, 2d cooks, cooks and laundresses, 24 girls, chambermaids, laundresses, housekeepers, whitresses, married couples, dining-room, pantry, and linen girls, nurses, butlers, chefs, housemen, coachmen, maids. Established 11 years. Telephone 869 North. 132 N. Clark-st. MATHEWS.

SITUATIONS WANTED — SWEDISH NATION al Assn., 78 Dearborn-st., Central 2687; furnishes Swedish help, male or female, for business houses, factories, private families, hotels, farms, etc., free of charge.

SITUATIONS WANTED—3 FIRST-CLASS GERman housework girls; two helpers, two 2d girls; all Germans; good references. Call 347 E. Northav. MRS. MATHEWS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GERman girls for general housework. MRS. ESTER, 3423 S. Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED — FIRST-CLASS cooks, waitresses, nurses, housework girls. MRS. MANDEL, 200 31st-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED — FIRST-CLASS DOmestics supplied private families at Cavell's office, 166 E. 63d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—SCANDINAVIAN AND Germans girls, housework; refs. MRS. BURG, 12 S. Center-av.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT STEnographer opens for work evenings, Sdays or otherwise. Address O 888, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERT LADY STEnographer; neat, rapid, accurate; city references. Address O 979, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ENERGETIC, ACCURate lady stenographer; 4 years' experience; Remington operator; references. O 980, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED secretary and railroad stenographer; best references; no agencies. Address O 930, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher; good writer and speller; rapid, accurate, reasonable salary. Address C 947, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER; EDucated, expert; accept low salary for short hours. Address D 436, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — STENOGRAPHER; rapid; 2 years' experience; $7. O 919, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY, 8 YEARS' EXperience, compositor; especially book work, job work, making forms, proof reading, folding. Address R. 606, Cambridge Bldg., 39th and Ellis-av.

SITUATION WANTED—NEGATIVE RETOUCHing to do at home; good first-class lady retoucher. Address O 974, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS FORELADY IN bindery; thoroughly experienced. C 936, Tribune.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$20 REWARD—ON COTTAGE GROVEav. car about 8 a. m. Monday, pocketbook containing papers and two notes payable to my order and $20 currency. Finder can keep money and return balance to J. R. VALLETTE, care 539 Stock Exchange Bldg.

LOST—POCKETBOOK CONTAINING NEARLY $12, seven keys, etc., Saturday, Dec. 2, about 5 p. m., on Dearborn, from Harrison to Washington, Washington to State, State to Randolph. Return to 720 Caxton Building and receive reward.

LOST—SUNDAY NIGHT, ON ILLINOIS CENtral train or near 87th-st. station, a diamond ring, college fraternity emblems in enamel, and initials inside; liberal reward. 1415 Marquette Building.

LOST—BETWEEN SCHLESINGER & MAYER'S and Marshall Field's, black pocketbook containing $38 and ring with one emerald and two small diamonds setting. Finder receive reward by returning same to The Plaza Hotel.

LOST — FOX TERRIER, NAME PRINCE. Black spot on back and on side, black and brown face, had on a bell harness; a liberal reward will be paid for his return to 268 Chestnut-st., 3d flat.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—"GOOD SPECIAL CREDIT AT CASH PRICES." "From head to toe" we clothe a single person or a family complete. "From parlor to kitchen" we furnish a home. We operate a special credit department store for salaried people, and plan in moderate circumstances, and invite your inspection.

E. SHOWERS & CO.,
217 and 219 State-st., 2d and 3d floors.
Open evenings until 9.

PERSONAL—STATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY, 103 Madison-st., Room 1. Specialists cure under guarantee all skin, blood, and nervous diseases, eczema, cystitis, blood poisoning, NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, with premonitions of paralysis, debility, gravel, and sediment, varicocele, loss of memory, etc. Examination and consultation free. 10-4 p. m.; 6-8 p. m. Sundays 10-12 only.

PERSONAL—ECZEMA CURED. SAMPLE free, in 10 to 12 days, by using Reynolds' Eczema Cure; price 50c. W. S. REYNOLDS, 189 Armitage-av.

PERSONAL—SPECULATION — $20 MARGINS, $1,000 on grain, 2 cents. Send for our book, "Successful Speculation," FREE. J. G. WOLFE & CO., Michigan-blvd. STOCK & CO., 23 Traders' Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

PERSONAL—ECZEMA CURED. SAMPLE free, in 10 to 12 days, by using Reynolds' Eczema Cure; price 50c. W. S. REYNOLDS, 189 Armitage-av.

PERSONAL—MORPHINE, COCAINE, OPIUM, laudanum, whisky; myself cured; failing with others, will inform you of harmless, permanent cure. HELEN NUTTING, Box 895, Chicago.

PERSONAL—ECZEMA CURED. SAMPLE free, in 10 to 12 days, by using Reynolds' Eczema Cure; price 50c. W. S. REYNOLDS, 189 Armitage-av.

PERSONAL—YANT SCHOOL OF MECHANICAL Design; Day and Evening Instruction. Patients wanted for the clinic. C. P. HEBERT, Secy., R. 1209, 92 State-st.

PERSONAL—DON'T DYE YOUR HAIR. USE Eureka Hair Restorative, guaranteed to restore gray or faded hair to natural color. Call or write. Eureka Hair Restorative Co., 102 Fowler-st.

PERSONAL—ECZEMA CURED. SAMPLE free, in 10 to 12 days, by using Reynolds' Eczema Cure; price 50c. W. S. REYNOLDS, 189 Armitage-av.

PERSONAL—MRS. DR. DE LASCAU'S STEAM Bathing Institute; cures rheumatism. 3031 Cottage Grove-av.

PERSONAL—WANTED COPIES OF RECORD and News for September and October for 1898 and 1899. Address S W 975, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, our specialty; electrolysis book free. 1118 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL—PENMANSHIP, ARITH., GRAMmar, literature, letter writing; private course $5. BENNETT INSTITUTE, 438 Chicago Athenæum.

PERSONAL—ENTERTAINMENT BUREAU, 416 Chicago Athenæum, supplies best talent for all occasions.

PERSONAL — DIAMONDS, WATCHES, ON easy payments. LOFTIS BROS., 103 State-st.

PERSONAL—DR. GRAHAM TREATS ALL FEmale troubles, $5. 114 Dearborn-st., Room 1109.

PERSONAL—MME. BOWNE, McVICKER'S Theater Bldg., restores gray hair free; no dyes.

INSTRUCTION.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, AUDITORIUM (tower).
Best instructions; reasonable rates; classes and privately; day or evening. TR

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

SMALL CROWD OF YOUNG PEOPLE WANT 2 or 3 more to join them in a handsomely furnished house; very best table; cards, music, dancing; near 39th & C. sts.; 'phone 1381 Drexel; if looking for a home, address N 528, Tribune office.

BEAUTIFUL ROOM IN PRIVATE HOUSE: French cook; table for epicure; comfort for gentleman of means; boulevard trains. 520 Woman's Temple.

1344 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANT ROOMS, WITH board; light lunch served after theater; private residence; walking distance.

570 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANT FRONT AND back parlors, suitable for couple or 4 gents; splendid board; near Auditorium.

ONE LARGE BEDROOM, WITH STEAM HEAT, hot water; also use of parlor; board; South Side. Address O 905, Tribune office.

2251 VERNON-AV.—LADY HAVING VERY handsomely furnished house would like young married couple to board.

174 OAKWOOD-BLVD.—TWO NICELY FURnished front rooms; board; steam heat; steam and cable cars.

2545 PRAIRIE-AV.—LARGE ROOM, WITH EXcellent board; private boarding-house; two gentlemen; $5 each; also single room.

2000 LAKE-AV.—LARGE FRONT ROOM OR suite; C. R. R. and cable; board.

2259 CALUMET-AV.—STEAM HEATED ROOM, board for two; near Alley L. W. BAKER.

2306 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE ALCOVE AND other rooms, with board; terms reasonable.

1825 MICHIGAN-AV.—HOMELIKE ROOMS; dinner of 21 meals, $4.50; walking distance.

1950 MICHIGAN-AV.—PARLOR SUITE; SUITAble for four; one alcove; board; steam.

6000 LAKE-AV., COR. 50TH AND JEFFERSON-av.—Choice rooms; excellent meals; I. C. trains.

4706 LAKE-AV., H—BEAUTIFUL ROOMS WITH board; bad block Kenwood station I. C.

2052 MICHIGAN-AV.—BEAUTIFUL, STEAM-heated rooms; good board; abundance hot water.

West Side.

2724 WASHINGTON-AV.—FRONT AND SINgle rooms, with board; modern house; reasonable.

North Side.

MAISON DU NORD—ASTOR-ST., NEAR DIVISion-st. Shoes drive; unique, artistic; fashionable neighborhood; ride 15 min., walk 25; reasonable.

324 E. ONTARIO-ST.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms; steam heat; all conveniences; walking dis.

Hotels.

HOTEL RAINIER, 33D AND COTTAGE GROVE —American and European; rooms, single and en suite, with or without private bath; excellent dining-room and cafe in connection; heat of service; special rates to permanent guests. Phone So. 304.

THE COLISEUM, 226 E. 63D-ST., NEAR JACKson Park, Alley L.; electric, and I. C. trains; steam heat, bath, night service; most reasonable family and transient hotel on the South Side.

THE RUGIA, 473 DEARBORN-AV., CORNER Goethe-st.—Rooms, double and single, with board; table supplied; private; furnished; electric light; hot water heat; Amer. and European plan.

HOTEL HOLLAND, 53D-ST. AND LAKE-AV.; 10 minutes to city—Steam heat, electric light, elevator service; cuisine and accommodations first-class. Tel. Oak. 192.

EDINBURGH HOTEL, 2124 MICHIGAN-BLVD. —Suites of two and three; also single rooms; private baths; 1000 baths in house. ORCUTT.

HARTFORD HOTEL, STATE AND CHICAGO-av.; open for business; elegantly furnished rooms; steam heat, baths; reasonable rates.

265 E. HURON-ST.—FRONT ROOMS, DOUBLE and single, steam heated; running water; excellent table; reference.

WOODSTOCK HOTEL, N. W. COR. 27TH AND Wabash-av. Rooms and board; moderate prices.

THE HUNTINGTON, 387 OAKWOOD-BLVD.—One front, one back room, with board.

Miscellaneous.

DO YOU WANT WE HAVE LIST. PERSON-AL ROOM? ally inspected; every desirable DO YOU WANT location in city. Beth Co., ROOM? 520 Woman's Temple.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOMS—SOUTH SIDE; GENtleman and wife want two rooms and bath, furnished, in private hotel, apartment building, or private residence, but not in a regular boarding-house; must be first-class. Address S 870, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM—BY GENTLEMAN, IN A refined private family; must be modern and up to date; no boarding-house; references; North Side. Address O 921, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM—FRONT OR OUTSIDE room and board in convenient locality, on North Side, by business man; permanent; state all particulars. Address O 932, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—THE CORK FLOOR AND TILE CO., Inc., Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, manufacturers of cork floors, tiles, wainscoting, center pieces, cork pulley coverings, cork mats, mantels, and other compressed cork products, desire a firm or individual with capital as selling agent for Chicago and vicinity. Also desire agent with practical experience in constructing cold storage and power plants to handle Nonpareil sheet cork insulation, brine pipe covering, etc., for cold storage work and Nonpareil cork sectional covering for insulating hot and cold pressure steam pipes. Address H. C. HOUGH, Vice President and Manager, Great Northern Hotel, until Dec. 9, 1899.

A GOOD PLANT FOR A MANUFACTURER—Plant of the Chase Paint Co. has been appraised. The bids will be opened Dec. 9th. If interested send for appraisement list. Address ROBERT GRAHAM, Receiver, Elgin, Illinois.

YOUNG MAN, FAMILIAR WITH FRUIT AND produce business, with best references, can connect himself with old established, wealthy jobbing house, with money to back his ability. Address O 960, Tribune office.

DON'T MISS THIS CHANCE—WILL SELL A corner saloon, established ten years; neighborhood first-class; no saloon within 2 blocks either direction; snap for right man. Address O 914, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HIGH-CLASS RESTAURANT AND saloon in wholesale business district; good chance for right man; account of sickness of proprietor; must be sold; 4 floor building leased; low rental. Address O 906, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY, FOR SPOT CASH, CIGAR, news and periodical stand in down-town office building; must be moneymaker and a bargain; no agents. Address O 972, Tribune office.

INVENTORS OWNING PATENTS OF MERIT and wishing to interest capital with a view to putting same on the market address O 973, Tribune office.

DIVIDENDS PAID WEEKLY ON SUMS FROM $20 to $5,000; principal kept intact; call or demand; references. Call or write, Co-operative Trust Co. (incorporated), 84 Adams, Chicago.

WANTED—AN EXPERT LADY OR GENTLEman stenographer to work in down-town specialist office; big money for right party. Address O 931, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—PAYING GROCERY; NICE, CLEAN fresh stock, and long-established one of Chicago's best suburbs; requires $1,250 cash; sickness necessitates sale. Address E L 624, Tribune office.

CASH FOR SHOE STOCKS. DRY GOODS, clothing, and other merchandise. Address H. MORGUS, 164-166 Market-st.

FOR SALE—BOARDING-HOUSE AND RESTaurant of 17 rooms. MRS. TURNER, 485 Grand-av.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—MACHINE SHOP AND foundry; tools, machinery, and real estate included. W. E. BAXTER, Butler, Ind.

AN INCORPORATED MACHINERY COMPANY wants a secretary who must invest in capital stock; investigation allowed. E L 667, Tribune.

WE SELL NOVELTIES FOR ADVERTISING purposes. What have you to offer? Regent Mfg. Co., 248 Jackson-blvd.

TO RENT — BUILDINGS STORES, AND floors in all parts of the city. Send for list. WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—COMPLETE LIST OF BUILDINGS, stores, floors, offices, and hotels in down-town district. SPRINGER & CO., 95 Dearborn-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

AT 4230 INDIANA-AV., 2D FLAT.

AUCTION SALE fine lot HOUSEHOLD GOODS. Contents 9-room flat; elegant Hallet & Davis PIANO; fine rugs and carpets, parlor furniture, L. S. dining chairs, extension table, fine chamber sets, cut glass, china, etc., etc. Sale peremptory. WILLIAMS, BARKER & SEVERN, Auctioneers.

MAJESTIC MALLEABLE IRON AND STEEL ranges, best in the world; oil and coal heaters and stoves; complete line. ORR & LOCKETT HARDWARE CO., 50 State-st., 71 and 73 Randolph-st.

BARGAINS IN STOVES; CLOSING OUT SAMple ranges, base burners, and furnaces; special prices. RETTNER, 107 Lake-st., 2d floor.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE IN LARGE lots; hotels and dealers' stocks. T. P. WALLS, 881 W. Madison-st.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—COUNTERS, CASH DESK; TWO 10x6, 1 ft. high, with 6 ft. plate case; bargain for quick. 168 221-st.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

78 STATE-ST., 2D FLOOR, ROOM 26. Hours, 9 to 6. Sundays, 10 to 2.

DR. CHICAGO'S CHILDREN'S PRACTITIONER. Attend the RELIABLE HOME SANITARIUM. Positively guarantee cure all ailments and diseases of women. No matter what form or gravity, speedy and prompt relief in every case undertaken without operation; no pain. Please note NO CURE, NO PAY. Also accommodations for ladies NO PAY. needing our personal care, safe home before and during confinement. Kind and motherly attention to everybody. Parties of limited means can work for board. Lady physician. Consultation free. Correspondence solicited.

DR. KINGSTON HANNA, Not connected with any other down-town office. My ONLY address is 78 STATE-ST., ROOM 32, THIRD FLOOR.

Skillful treatment of all diseases and complications of women, by improved and scientific methods, that are absolutely painless. Patient under the personal supervision of the doctor. Elegant accommodations provided. Ladies who have been unsuccessfully treated elsewhere specially invited. Confidential advice and correspondence. OLDEST ESTABLISHED OFFICE. Hours, 9 to 6. Sundays, 10 to 1.

195 STATE-ST., SUITE 305 AND 306, OPP. FAIR. DR. MARGARET SIMMONS, Graduate of Northwestern University, Specialty: treatment of all diseases of women; every patient under the constant and personal supervision of the doctor. Modern conveniences provided in private cases; in no case is a fee required till a positive cure. Telephone 951 Ashland.

WOMEN'S DISEASES. Illinois State Sanitarium, office 105-109 State, cor. Adams, R. 304, op. Fair. Regular graduate physician treats all female diseases, blood, skin, and nervous disorders. Private home before and during confinement. Free consultation, strictly confidential. Hours, 9 to 6. Sundays, 9 to 4.

MOST COMPLETE AND PRIVATE LYING-IN hospital in the city; home before and during confinement; experienced physicians in attendance; most considerate treatment; latest modern hospital appliances for "twilight sleep." Correspondence solicited. Address C S 922, Tribune office.

MRS. TAESCHLER'S PRIVATE SANITARIUM for ladies before and during confinement; experienced physicians and nurses; infants adopted; motherly care; 21 years' experience; prices to suit all; elegant accommodations; take two to work for board; write or call. 355 and 390 W. Erie-st.

STRICTLY PRIVATE MEDICAL SERVICES. Home for ladies before and during confinement; physician in attendance treats all female diseases. MRS. CZARRA, 276 S. Adams-st., near Morgan. Telephone 951 Ashland.

DR. WOOD, 121 LA SALLE-ST., ESTABLISHED 30 years; successful treatment in all female troubles; private home retreat for confinement cases; confidential advice free. Hours, 9 to 5.

MRS. CORNELIUS, R. 50, 182 STATE-ST., NEXT Fair, opp. Palmer House. Takes confinement cases; specialist in diseases of women in attendance.

DR. H. L. NAHIN, 125 STATE-ST., treats successfully all diseases of female sex; cure guaranteed; mod. accommodations. Call or write.

LINCOLN SANITARIUM—PRIVATE ACCOMmodations for ladies; all diseases treated by a LADY SPECIALIST. Office 3d floor, 155 State-st.

DR. EMMA HELLEWIG, 351 WELLS-ST., graduate physician, formerly Berlin, Paris; female diseases; private home; cures guaranteed.

WOMEN—DR. SIMMONS' LADY PHYSICIAN, CURE Diseases, obstetrics, confinements, etc. $10. Private hospital, 279 W. Adams-st.

MRS. YANNE TAKES LADIES BEFORE AND during confinement; private, elegant home for patients; 30 years' experience. 2800 Wabash-av.

IDA VON SCHULZ, 403 N. CLARK-ST.—SANitarium for ladies in delicate condition and special cases.

DR. O. S. STEWARD, 84 ADAMS-ST.—LADIES' physician: hours 9 to 7. Sundays 10 to 5.

YOU WILL GET GOOD RESULTS BY USING the want columns of THE TRIBUNE during the year.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

A RESPONSIBLE WHOLESALE JEWELRY firm will sell diamonds, watches, and jewelry to reliable parties on easy PAYMENTS; NO SECURITY REQUIRED; GOODS DELIVERED FIRST PAYMENT. GET CATALOGUE. LOFTIS, DIAMOND KING, 100 STATE-ST. OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS.

LONGER TERMS, LOWER PRICES ON DIAmonds and watches than any house in Chicago. Strelitz Bros., wholesale jewelers, 205-167 Dearborn.

SPOT CASH PAID FOR DIAMONDS, OLD gold, and silver. BREDT & CO., office, Room 803, 103 State-st. Refinery, 67 E. Washington-st.

CLAPP & COWL, JEWELERS, 68 WASHINGton, Pullman value, sold for diamonds, old gold, duplicate wedding presents; responsible parties only.

TYPEWRITERS.

MANHATTAN TYPEWRITERS — GOLD DOLlars for 60 cents each; investigate the Manhattan and save money; no more satisfactory typewriter built.

W. P. MORRISON & CO., General Agents. Tel. 2160 Harrison. 17 to 21 Quincy-st.

TYPEWRITERS—ALL MAKES OF TYPEWRIters for sale or rent; some special bargains in standard machines. W. C. GOODHUE & CO., R. 5, 132 La Salle-st.

TYPEWRITERS FOR RENT, SALE, OR EXchange; easy terms; first-class machines only. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 150 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—DESK AND 'PHONE; PLEASANT office. 140 Dearborn, R. 95, Hartford Bldg.

TO RENT—14 PRICE, LARGE MAIN FLOOR and other good offices. 169 Washington-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—WOODWORKING PLANT; 58,000 sq. ft.; steam plant; steam heat; electric light; 2 elevators; sprinkler system; 12 freight depots with one mile. LOUIS A. SEEERGER, 115 Monroe-st.

TO RENT — BUILDINGS STORES, AND floors in all parts of the city. Send for list. WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—COMPLETE LIST OF BUILDINGS, stores, floors, offices, and hotels in down-town district. SPRINGER & CO., 95 Dearborn-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—THE CORK FLOOR AND TILE CO., Inc., Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, manufacturers of cork floors, tiles, wainscoting, center pieces, cork pulley coverings, cork mats, mantels, and other compressed cork products, desire a firm or individual with capital as selling agent for Chicago and vicinity. Also desire agent with practical experience in constructing cold storage and power plants to handle Nonpareil sheet cork insulation, brine pipe covering, etc., for cold storage work and Nonpareil cork sectional covering for insulating hot and cold pressure steam pipes. Address H. C. HOUGH, Vice President and Manager, Great Northern Hotel, until Dec. 9, 1899.

A GOOD PLANT FOR A MANUFACTURER—Plant of the Chase Paint Co. has been appraised. The bids will be opened Dec. 9th. If interested send for appraisement list. Address ROBERT GRAHAM, Receiver, Elgin, Illinois.

YOUNG MAN, FAMILIAR WITH FRUIT AND produce business, with best references, can connect himself with old established, wealthy jobbing house, with money to back his ability. Address O 960, Tribune office.

DON'T MISS THIS CHANCE—WILL SELL A corner saloon, established ten years; neighborhood first-class; no saloon within 2 blocks either direction; snap for right man. Address O 914, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HIGH-CLASS RESTAURANT AND saloon in wholesale business district; good chance for right man; account of sickness of proprietor; must be sold; 4 floor building leased; low rental. Address O 906, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY, FOR SPOT CASH, CIGAR, news and periodical stand in down-town office building; must be moneymaker and a bargain; no agents. Address O 972, Tribune office.

INVENTORS OWNING PATENTS OF MERIT and wishing to interest capital with a view to putting same on the market address O 973, Tribune office.

DIVIDENDS PAID WEEKLY ON SUMS FROM $20 to $5,000; principal kept intact; call or demand; references. Call or write, Co-operative Trust Co. (incorporated), 84 Adams, Chicago.

WANTED—AN EXPERT LADY OR GENTLEman stenographer to work in down-town specialist office; big money for right party. Address O 931, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—PAYING GROCERY; NICE, CLEAN fresh stock, and long-established one of Chicago's best suburbs; requires $1,250 cash; sickness necessitates sale. Address E L 624, Tribune office.

CASH FOR SHOE STOCKS. DRY GOODS, clothing, and other merchandise. Address H. MORGUS, 164-166 Market-st.

FOR SALE—BOARDING-HOUSE AND RESTaurant of 17 rooms. MRS. TURNER, 485 Grand-av.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—MACHINE SHOP AND foundry; tools, machinery, and real estate included. W. E. BAXTER, Butler, Ind.

AN INCORPORATED MACHINERY COMPANY wants a secretary who must invest in capital stock; investigation allowed. E L 667, Tribune.

WE SELL NOVELTIES FOR ADVERTISING purposes. What have you to offer? Regent Mfg. Co., 248 Jackson-blvd.

ONE LARGE BEDROOM, WITH STEAM HEAT, hot water; also use of parlor; board; South Side. Address O 905, Tribune office.

TO RENT—COMPLETE LIST OF BUILDINGS, stores, floors, offices, and hotels in down-town district. SPRINGER & CO., 95 Dearborn-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS.

TAKEN UNDER FORECLOSURE.

102 W. ADAMS-ST.

51 FEET, WITH BUILDINGS.

ALSO

15 LANE-PLACE.

8-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE AND LOT.

E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 86 WASHINGTON-ST

FOR SALE—EQUITY IN TWO-FLAT BUILDing with barn, or exchange for vacant, clear. Address E R 633, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES EXCLUSIVELY. To buy or sell. KERR, STEWART & JEWETT, 416 Reaper Block. Tel. Main 86.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE—25 lots on South Park and Calumet-aves., 70th to 70th-st.; some paved with asphalt, others old macadam; sewer, water, cement walks, gas; all improvements paid for; $66 ft. in all for $18 per ft.; $420 a lot, $10,000 for all; this is a snap worth your attention. GEO. B. CRUICKSHANK, 187-9 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT RESIDENCE, 2-STORY 16-room stone dwelling, southeast cor. 44th-st. and Berkeley-av.; modern improvements; hardwood finish; cheap for cash. GEO. E. BENNETT, Liquidator, Wabash Loan and Bldg. Assn., R. 407, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A STRICTLY MODERN $50,000 home in the very best part of Michigan-av., having 50 feet of frontage; will take a smaller South Side residence as part payment.

ERNEST H. JEWETT, 416 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—45TH-ST., NR. EVANS-AV., TWOstory frame flat bldg. and barn; rents for $31 per mo.; $4,000. MYRON A. PEARCE, 85 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—TO BUY A HOME ON THE BOULEvards or in the Kenwood district go to MATSON HILL, 414 Home Insurance Building.

FOR SALE—WOODLAWN-AV., NR. 54TH-ST., 40x175; very cheap; $90 per foot. MYRON A. PEARCE, 85 Dearborn-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GREAT SACRIFICE—50 FT. COR. Madison, w. Ashland, 4 stores, 7 flats; equity $30,000; take $10,000 cash, bal. improved equity or good clear vac. Address O 942, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SNAP—FINE COR. ADAMS, N. Ashland, 3 houses, 9 flats, equity $22,000, for $5,000 cash, bal. clear vac. or improved. Address O 948, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BY E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 86 Washington-st.; Carpenter-st., near Carroll-av., 72x120 to alley; fine manufacturing location.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$04 SUPERIOR-ST., NEAR CASSst. Ro-room modern brick house; will sell for low price of $7,500; bargain.

A. CUMMINGS & CO., S. w. cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—BY E. GODRIDGE & CO., 86 WASHington-st.: Bargain—318 and 320 Hampden-ct., modern apartment building and lot.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BIGGEST SNAP IN BEST PART Oak Park, just finished; modern 8-r. house; will sell for $4,000; easy terms or take vacant. A. S. TERRILL & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—5 OR 10 ACRES GOOD, HIGH rolling, cultivated land; 10 miles from the Courthouse; 4 trains; fare 15 cents; price $160 an acre; one-half cash. O 917, Tribune office.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE — ACRES ON NORTH SHORE IN tracts of 12, 20, 40, and 60 acres. Now is the time to buy north shore acres; Easy terms; $800; 12 acres, Lake Bluff, at $500; 20 acres at $125, bargain; 40 acres at $800; 30 acres at $400; 160 acres on bay, $400; 25 acres at $100; 42 acres at $125. All of these tracts are beautifully wooded. TOWNSEND SMITH, 112 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—STICKNEY ACRES—$600. Belmont-av. acres; North Side; best cash offer takes same. 246 and 248 E. Chicago-av.

WILL PUT FROM $1,000 TO $5,000 IN WELL located men's stock, with service. Address O 977, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BEST GROCERY AND MARKET on South Side; reason, retiring. Address O 912, Tribune office.

$10 STARTS MAIL ORDER BUS. AT HOME; profits $12 weekly. WHITE, 1239 Monadnock.

WANTED—ROOMING HOUSE OR SMALL hotel; down-town property. 12, 69 Dearborn-st.

CIGAR STORE FOR SALE, NORTH SIDE. RENT $20; sales $8 daily. R. 268, 113 Adams.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—COLORADO RANCH—I WILL sell all or part of one of the best sheep ranches in Colo., 1,500 acres good land, 3 never failing water, range, and equipments sufficient for 16,000 sheep; have 4,000 sheep on [illegible] near 2 R. R.; only one hour's ride by r. r. For details in full address F. M. SCHAFFER, Hudson, Colo.

FOR SALE—3,800 ACRES UNIMPROVED LAND within 13 miles of Mobile, $2.50 per acre; transportation to city by rail and water; this section is being rapidly taken up by homeseekers; soil rich, climate delightful and healthy; a fortune awaits the man who can buy and develop this land; it is held now by a widow who must sell. W. J. BENSON, 59 Dearborn-st.

PLANTATION AND FRUIT LANDS, ETC.

FOR SALE—MEXICAN LANDS. MASON CONcession, line Vera Cruz and Pacific Ry., Isthmus Tehuantenec; also shares in Commonwealth Mexican Development Co. Send for our book on "Rubber, Sugar Cane, and Cattle in Tropical Mexico." H. B. MASON, 94 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE IN ILLINOIS, UNincumbered, for capital stock in corporation, first-class, and 8 per cent income. Address E C 913, Tribune office.

WANTED—VACANT TO BUILD ON, $10,000 TO $40,000; will give paying equities in modern buildings and cash or assume.

HOLTON, SHEELER & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—VACANT LOTS IN CHICAGO FOR good income improved. Address B 818, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—$9,000 BUSINESS IMPROVED, Los Angeles, Cal., for Chicago improved.

$15,000 Los Angeles, Cal., business block, impr. $15,000 ranch (lemons), bearing, San Diego, Cal., fruit, $1,500 net, for Chicago improved.

LEWIS M. COURTER, 1305 Chamber of Com.

TO EXCHANGE—EQUITY IN 2 MODERN SIXflat bldgs., Forestville-av., nr. 49th-st., for clear vacant or will improve. Price, $6,000 per annum. MYRON A. PEARCE, 85 Dearborn-st.

EXCHANGE—$6,000 EQUITY 3-STORY AND bas. brick store, 2 flats, Western-av.; S. Harrison; take clear vac. or $2,500 cash. Address O 944, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—CLEAR NORTH SHORE VAcant and improved for modern apartment buildings.

HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—$16,000 EQUITY IN NEW boulevard apartment building.

GEO. M. BOYNTON & CO., 240 La Salle-st.

EXCHANGE—$100,000 EQUITY 8-SIDE APARTment, high class, for $20,000 cash, bal. clear vac. or good income. Address O 943, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD DIVIDEND PAYING securities for real estate in Illinois. Address E C 916, Tribune office.

PAINTING, PAPER HANGING, AND CALCImining for real estate. Address O 929, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

4½ AND 5 PER CENT MONEY TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago property with liberal prepayment privilege and small commission without attorney's fee, or 4 per cent with the privilege of prepaying $100 and upward at any time, with interest only to date of payment.

ROSE & COMPANY, 108 Dearborn-st.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate at current rates; no delay.

GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE.

CANNELL & MACLEER, 407 Dearborn-st.

Lake View office, 1808 Clark-st., near Roscoe.

BEST TERMS TO GOOD BORROWERS ON IMPROVED AND VACANT PROPERTY.

PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO., 164 DEARBORN-ST.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on Chicago real estate; no delay; no publicity; property examined without charge; Western State Bank, n.w. cor. La Salle and Washington-sts.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS.

LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

4, 5, 6 PER CENT MONEY ON CHICAGO IMproved, vacant and building loans; also first gold mortgages for sale. JOHN T. BODDIE, Successor to Boddie Bros., 140 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES ON city or suburban property; also on Wisconsin, Illinois, and Iowa farms. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 122 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—

We have a large amount of Chicago money and will act promptly on all applications; lowest rates.

LINCOLN SANITARIUM—PRIVATE ACCOMmodations for ladies; all diseases treated by a LADY SPECIALIST. Office 3d floor, 155 State-st.

DR. EMMA HELLEWIG, 351 WELLS-ST., graduate physician, formerly Berlin, Paris; female diseases; private home; cures guaranteed.

WOMEN—DR. SIMMONS' LADY PHYSICIAN, CURE Diseases, obstetrics, confinements, etc. $10. Private hospital, 279 W. Adams-st.

MRS. YANNE TAKES LADIES BEFORE AND during confinement; private, elegant home for patients; 30 years' experience. 2800 Wabash-av.

IDA VON SCHULZ, 403 N. CLARK-ST.—SANitarium for ladies in delicate condition and special cases.

DR. O. S. STEWARD, 84 ADAMS-ST.—LADIES' physician: hours 9 to 7. Sundays 10 to 5.

YOU WILL GET GOOD RESULTS BY USING the want columns of THE TRIBUNE during the year.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTate at lowest current rates of interest; no commission, attorney fee, charge for drawing papers, etc., etc.

Borrower pays for recording fees, for war revenue stamp tax, for bringing down abstract, and for nothing more.

HENRY VAN VLISSINGEN, 88 La Salle-st., Main Floor, Opposite City Hall.

GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE.

J. ELLIOTT JENNINGS & CO., 100 WASHINGTON-ST.

4 PER CENT MONEY—
On choice real estate, with privileges of prepayment.
Prompt inspection.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO., 95 Dearborn-st., main floor.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT lowest current rates, on houses, flats, and choice vacant lots. Prompt attention.
JOHN E. COLNON & CO., 90 Washington-st. [main floor].

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.

R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517, Chi. Stock Exchange.

MONEY TO LOAN
on improved city property,
from 4 TO 6 PER CENT,
according to amount of security.
MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE HIGHER-CLASS SALARIED MEN CAN obtain loans or discount their individual notes. Reasonable rates. Amounts and payments to suit; strictest private business. CHICAGO LOAN AND DISCOUNT CO., Investment Bankers, Suite 910 Fort Dearborn Bldg., 134 Monroe-st.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE—
SMALL OR LARGE AMOUNTS.
NO SECURITY. NO PUBLICITY. NO INQUIRIES. LOWEST RATES. EASY PAYMENTS. U. S. INVESTMENT CO., 1504 UNITY BLD'G.

LOANS—
in any amount to salaried people; no delay; no publicity; no security; advances made on good collateral; payments to suit yourself.
R. 610 ATWOOD BLDG., 132 S. CLARK-ST.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED, loaned upon, 5 per cent interest; endowment, tontine, and distribution policies discounted; 9% deal in policies exclusively. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., R. 813. Established 1873.

LOANS TO HIGH CLASS SALARIED PEOPLE only; no indorser or mortgage required. BEST TERMS. J. A. BREWER & CO., 84 Adams-st., OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE WITHout security; everything absolutely private; easy payments. OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 7 O'CLOCK. THIRD FLOOR, 218 S. WABASH-AV., ROOM 315.

LIFE INS. POLICIES PURCHASED; LOANS ON same 5% interest; endowment, tontine, and distribution policies discounted at 9%; real estate loans, 4 to 6%. JOHN V. FOX, 108 Dearborn-st.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE ON THEIR plain note; amounts and payments to suit; longest established; lowest rates in the city. CARD & EACUTT, 86 La Salle-st.

$10, $15, $25, $50, $100,
OR ANY AMOUNT LOANED SALARIED employes. 807 Ashland Blk., 9 a. m. to 6 p. m., 211 Commercial Blk., S. Chicago; evenings only.

SALARIED PEOPLE HOLDING PERMANENT positions may secure quick, confidential loan at reasonable rates; special terms to railroad men. Railway Employes' Loan Co., 232 Monadnock Blk.

TO SALARIED PEOPLE—MONEY LOANED ON easy payments at lowest rates; strictly confidential. Call 100 Washington-st., Room 901.

STOCK-TARDS EMPLOYES CAN OBTAIN loans the same day without going down-town. NISBET, R. 16, 4106 HALSTED-ST.

$10 AND UPWARD LOANED SALARIED MEN; CAN PAY BACK IN SMALL PAYMENTS. 714 Adams Express Bldg., 7th floor, 188 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE AND retail merchants without security; special inducements. TOLMAN, 1632 Masonic Temple.

MISS PADLON, 142 LA SALLE-ST., ROOM 2—Private loans to school teachers only.

LOANS TO "HONEST SALARIED PEOPLE" at ½ the usual rates. R. 16, 86 Washington-st.

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

MONEY TODAY— MONEY TODAY—
DO YOU WANT MONEY? IF SO CALL ON
ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.

You can borrow any amount you want on
EASY TERMS, AT LOWEST RATES.
ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.
ALSO TO SALARIED PEOPLE WITHOUT MORTGAGE.

Payments arranged to suit convenience of borrower; partial payments can be made at any time, reducing interest accordingly.

No charges taken out in advance. You get the full amount of the loan in cash.

You can deal with me quickly, privately, satisfactorily, and confidentially.

It will be to your advantage to call at my office before borrowing elsewhere.

ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.

TELEPHONE CENTRAL 2721.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.

ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY?

If so, call on the oldest, largest, and only incorporated loan company in Chicago. You can borrow any amount you wish, from $20 to $1,000, on the following security, located anywhere in Cook County: Household furniture, pianos, horses, carriages, wagons, warehouse receipts or any valuable security; the property to remain undisturbed in your possession. You can get the money the day you make application and have from one to two years to pay back in any installments that suit the borrower, and each payment so made will lessen the cost of the loan. Please remember we make no inquiries of your neighbors or employer.

MAIN OFFICES OF
THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 216 AND 217.

West Side Branch Office, 161 W. Madison-st., Haymarket Theater Bldg., Room 12.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,

$100 for $5. | Room 75 Hartford Building.
$50 for $2.50. | 140 Dearborn-st., corner Madison.

$15 UP LOANED ON YOUR HOUSEHOLD FURniture, pianos, horses, wagons, fixtures, shops, etc.; your property to remain in your possession and use of your goods; you can pay the money back in weekly or monthly payments to suit you; the interest is only a trifle for the use of losing your things. No charges or expenses kept out of the amount wanted. Loans made anywhere in Cook County; business done quickly and privately; full information given if you will call; if you cannot call, write and we will send our confidential agent to call on you. No red tape, rates honest dealing.

MONEY LOANED TO SALARIED EMPLOYES holding permanent positions with responsible firms or companies on your note; no inquiries made of your employer; repay weekly or monthly; low rates.

LADIES OR GENETLEMEN WANTING A loan on diamonds, watches, seal garments, etc., $10 up on anything of value; no pawnshop, but loans of this kind made to desirable people; honest dealing. PHONE 1185 CENTRAL.

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 7 O'CLOCK.

PRIVATE PARTY WILL MAKE LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, AND OTHER SECURITIES AT LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES; PARTIAL PAYMENTS ALLOWED AT ANY TIME AND INTEREST ONLY. PHYSICIANS' SECRETS. IF YOU ARE CARRYING A LOAN ELSEWHERE OR HAVE INDEBTEDNESS OF ANY KIND YOU WISH TO PAY, WE WILL LOAN YOU THE MONEY AND PAYMENTS RUN TO SUIT YOUR CONVENIENCE OF BORROWER. PLEASE CALL AND GET TERMS.

HOPKINS,
167 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 804,
[CORNER MONROE-ST., 3D FLOOR.]
ENGLEWOOD BRANCH OFFICE,
328 W. 63D-ST.
[OVER POSTOFFICE.]

RELIANCE LOAN CO.,
100 Washington-st., Room 504.

SOUTH SIDE OFFICE,
110 W. 47th-st., corner State-st.

WEST SIDE OFFICE,
567 W. Madison-st., Room 2.
Cor. Ogden-av.

Loans made on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons. Also to salaried people without mortgage. Property left in your own possession.

Partial payments received at any time and interest stopped accordingly.

It will pay you to get our rates before borrowing.

Our South and West Side offices are open evenings until 9 o'clock, to accommodate people living on South and West Sides.

THE HOLIDAYS ARE COMING—
LOWER RATES, LOWER RATES.
DURING THIS MONTH I WILL LOAN MONEY TO HONEST PEOPLE ON YOUR FURNITURE, PIANOS, ETC., AT THE LOWEST RATES.

I do not make you a loan to get your things. I make it to you for the interest only, and I will give every one who wishes it who makes a loan with me a written guaranty not to take the furniture. I do not make any inquiries among your neighbors; you can pay the loan back in easy monthly payments to suit yourself; there are no charges taken out in advance; you receive the full amount in cash.

People who want to make a loan privately and desire to be treated honorably

TIP ON TUNNEL REPORT.

RAYMER HINTS AT SPECIAL COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATION.

Will Be to Compel the Union Traction Company to Lower the Conduits or Abandon Their Use — Drainage Trustees Stand by Romeo Offer—Fowler Files Charges Against West Lake Street Pavement—Six Inspectors Suspended—Water Pipe Work.

Alderman Raymer, chairman of the special commission appointed to confer with the Union Traction company as to lowering the tunnels under the river, announced yesterday that the body would meet today and prepare its report. He intimated that it would be a recommendation to compel the street car company to lower the tunnels or abandon their use.

"We have waited," said he, "for an answer from the street car company to our proposals at the conference a month ago without any result, and consequently will go ahead tomorrow and make our report without further delay."

"Will it follow Mayor Harrison's proposal to have the city lower the tunnels and charge the company for their use?"

"Mayor Harrison's Corporation Counsel told us that if the street car company wanted to use the tunnels it could be made to pay for lowering them," replied the Alderman. "That being so, why does the city want to spend the money for the purpose itself if the Union Traction company is liable?"

Drainage Canal Affairs.

The Drainage Trustees received favorable reports from Engineer Randolph as to the progress of the work, but took no action regarding any proposal to the Illinois and Michigan Canal Commissioners to be made at the conference tomorrow. In fact, it was tacitly agreed that they stand by their last offer to construct a feeder from the drainage to the State canal at the point where the work can be done the most cheaply.

Speaking of the resolution introduced by Congressman Bartholdt of St. Louis for a committee of three to investigate the alleged pollution of the Illinois River, President Boldenweck said: "It is probable it will be several months before action can be taken and that gives us all the time we want."

Other City Hall News.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys West referred Alderman Fowler's charges of faulty construction of the West Lake street pavement to a subcommittee. Later in the day Alderman Fowler filed formal charges with Commissioner McGann. His affidavit specifies sixteen cases in which it is asserted the pavement is not laid according to specifications, and demands that all further payments to Gaffney & Long, contractors, be withheld temporarily. Six West Lake street paving inspectors were suspended during the day by instruction of Commissioner McGann. They were General Paving Inspector P. B. O'Hare and Subpaving Inspectors Dennis J. Corbett, Thomas Heany, D. K. Ingersoll, Justin W. Lamb, and George Stoll.

A resolution has been adopted by the Board of Local Improvements lowering the rate of interest on special assessment vouchers from 6 to 4 per cent.

SCANDINAVIANS TAKE A TRIP.

Four Hundred and Fifty Norwegians, Swedes, and Danes Leave on a Visit to Their Native Lands.

Four hundred and fifty Norwegians, Swedes, and Danes left Chicago yesterday on the annual excursion to the Scandinavian countries. They left over the Nickel-Plate, and tonight they will arrive in New York, from which port they will sail on the steamer Hekla, which touches the chief ports of the three countries represented by the excursionists. Not many of the travelers will remain in Europe. All except the old men and women, who want to spend their last days in their native land, will return in the spring. Half of the excursionists live in Chicago. The others are from Western States.

Hinman and Others' Cases Continued.

When the cases of George W. Hinman, Martin B. Madden, Joseph Sullivan, Richard Croake, John J. Ryan, and George P. Gubbins, charged with libel and conspiracy, were called before Judge Baker yesterday, a motion was made to quash all the counts. Judge Baker refused to hear the arguments while he had a list of jury cases ready for trial, and a continuance was taken until next Saturday.

BEN DONNELLEY SERIOUSLY ILL.

Former Expert Football Player Is in Southern Mexico Suffering from Consumption.

Ben Donnelley, son of the late R. R. Donnelley, and formerly one of the best known football players in America, is dangerously ill of consumption in southern Mexico, where he went one month ago with his wife.

Donnelley was one of the crack players of the Chicago Athletic association team in the early '90s. Before that he gained fame as a star end at Princeton. His last appearance in a football game was two years ago in the all-star charity game. He was also a great baseball player, boxer, and swimmer.

Mrs. Donnelley was married to her husband under romantic circumstances. Her consent was said to have been given only after an important football game, which Donnelley won for Princeton. Donnelley is 31 years old and has been engaged in business until a few months ago.

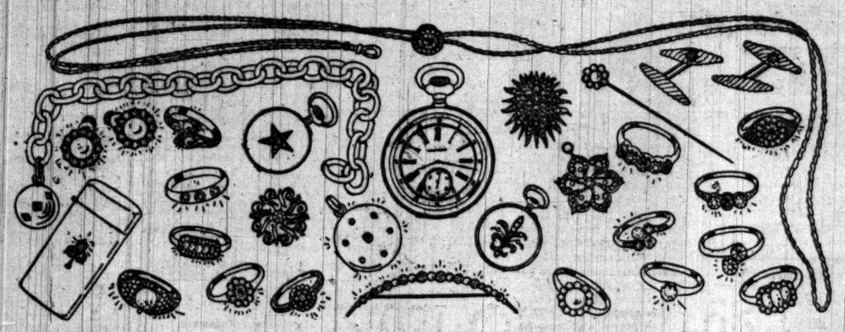
Elects Officers and Has a Smoker.

The Illinois Society of Sons of the American Revolution elected officers last night as follows: President, James Harris Gilbert; First Vice President, Judge Frank Baker; Second Vice President, Amos J. Harding; Secretary, John D. Vandercook; Treasurer, Fletcher Barker Gibbs. The society held a smoker at the Chicago club's house.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

A few weeks ago a Jewelry announcement brought thousands of people to our Jewelry Department. The occasion was a sale of 20,000 pieces of Jewelry and Silverware Novelties (10,000 pieces at 45c each and 10,000 pieces at 95c each). It was nothing new on the part of our patrons quickly to take advantage of the splendid values which we then offered. This week, an opportune time during which to demonstrate our progressive and aggressive merchandising, in Fine Jewelry and Silverware, we announce another sale of relatively equal value-giving, the prices being

$45 and $95 Each.



$45 and $95 Each.

To those who have not yet become thoroughly familiar with the resources of our Jewelry Department, an inspection of the items enumerated below will sufficiently prove that in Fine Jewelry and Silverware we are quoting positively the lowest prices in Chicago. Comparison will show that we mean what we say.

Diamonds at $45.00.

Solitaire Diamond Rings, beautifully cut, brilliant half carat stones in 14k. Tiffany mountings, $45.00.

Rings in combinations of Diamonds and other precious stones—at $45.00.

Single Stone Diamond Brooches in a variety of the best designs, Pearl and Diamond Brooches, $45.00.

Diamonds at $95.00.

Solitaire Diamond Rings, unequaled at the price, $95.00.

Rings in combinations of Diamonds and other Precious Stones, a variety of excellent designs and exceptional values at $95.00.

Brooches, Pendants, Earrings, $95.00.

Watches at $45.00.

Richly enameled Diamond Set Cases, with fine Swiss movements in the following colors: Red, Green, Navy, Electric Heliotrope, $45.00.
0 and 6 size Diamond Set Cases, with Waltham or Elgin movements, $45.00.
12 and 16 size Hunting or Open Faced Watches, $45.00.
Plain or Fancy Engraved Cases, Waltham or Elgin movements, $45.00.

Sterling Silverware at $45.00.

Beautifully enameled European Novelties. Bon Bon Boxes, Cream and Sugar Bowl Sets, $45.00.
Unique pieces of Reproductions of Antique Silver in quaint designs, $45.00.
Modern Silver in useful articles such as a Water Pitcher, a pair of large Candlesticks, a Bread Tray, a Berry Bowl, a Platter, a Coffee Set of 3 pieces, $45.00.

Sterling Silverware at $95.00.

A beautiful Tea Set, consisting of Tea Pot, Cream Pitcher, Sugar Bowl Waste Bowl, set, $95.00.
A three-piece Coffee Set, $95.00.
A very large, handsome Loving Cup, $95.00
A large, hand-wrought Shallop, $95.00.

CARSON·PIRIE SCOTT & Co.

COLD WEATHER COMFORT.

For Present Wear or Holiday Giving

Warm Things for Chilly Days Reasonably Priced.

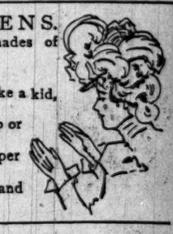
WINTER UNDERWEAR—A complete line of the famous Eiffel High-Grade Underwear offered at one-third less than usual prices.

Women's $4.00 full fashioned pure Australian wool perfect fitting Union Suits, $2.50.
Women's full fashioned vests and tights to match, in blue and white, heavy winter weight, per garment, $2.00.
Women's genuine Swiss ribbed Vests, in natural, white and blue, long and short sleeves, $1.00.
Women's heavy jersey ribbed black wool Tights, ankle and knee lengths, open and closed seats, all sizes, pair, $1.00.
Children's pure natural wool Union Suits, the kind that button across the chest, sizes 2 to 6, $2 value, per suit, $1.50.
Children's blue and gray mixed merino Vests, Pants and Drawers, heavy, warm, serviceable and non-shrinking, all sizes, each, 50c.
Men's plush-back wool fleece-lined Shirts and Drawers, heavy, warm and serviceable, each, $1.25.

WARM HOSE—Price reductions on important lines of wool and fleece-lined hose for women and children.

Women's full regular made black cashmere hose, double sole, heel and toes, a 50c quality—pair, 35c.
Children's heavy jersey ribbed wool hose, double knee, heel and toes, all sizes, 75c value—pair, 50c.
Children's fine jersey ribbed pure cashmere hose, double knee, heel and toes, 50c value—pair, 35c.
Children's heavy cotton fleece-lined hose, warm, serviceable and non-shrinking, all sizes—pair, 25c.

WARM GLOVES AND MITTENS.



Men's gray Lambskin Gloves, silk-lined, splendid shades of gray, $1.50 values, reduced to $1.00.
Men's knit Scotch Gloves, splendid line, at 50c.
Women's knit Scotch Gloves, fit the hand almost like a kid, 50c and 75c.
Women's fleece-lined Gloves in kid or mocha, fur top or plain, special line, $1.00.
Children's genuine Scotch knit Gloves, all sizes, per pair, 25c.
Children's fleece-lined or kid mocha Mittens, plain and fur trimmed, all sizes, 50c, 75c, $1.00.

BOYS' REEFERS—You may look all Chicago over and find nothing equaling the reefers we offer at $4.25, except at a very much higher price. These reefers are made in all wool Irish frieze, brown, gray, black, and navy, warmly wool lined, with big storm collars, and stitched with silk throughout; they are fully $6.00 values, and yet we offer them in all sizes at $4.25.

Boys' Golf Caps, warm, all-wool fabrics—with a pull-down protection for the ears, 50c.

Boys' Leather Leggins, Fauntleroy style, closing out, $1.25.

GIRLS' HOODED REEFERS—sizes 6 to 14 years, made of fancy all-wool novelty mixtures, with beautiful silk lining. These coats are wonderfully warm and the latest style; just what you want to give the young folks for present wear; they are exceptionally cheap at $4.50.

FURS FOR PRESENT WEAR—warm, well-made, stylish garments ready-to-wear at tempting prices:

STORM COLLARS—trimmed with fine tails, in—
Krimmer (with blue fox tails), $15.00.
Electric Seal, $6.50.
Black Marten, $13.50.
Stone Marten (very fine), $33.
Genuine Seal (pieced), $15.

CLUSTER SCARFS—with fine cluster of tails—
Black Marten, $5.00.
Near Seal, $5.00.
Sable Fox, $22.50.

TAB COLLARETTES with tails, in—
Black Marten for $20.00.
Black Opossum for $10.00.
Beaver for $22.50.
Electric Seal with Persian yoke, $10.00.

PLAIN ROUND COLLARETTES in—
Black Marten, $12.00.
Beaver, $16.50.
Electric Seal with Persian yoke, $7.50.
Electric Seal, $6.00.

Animal Scarfs—with large head and tail, in blue fox, red fox and sable fox.
Finest selection of Electric Seal and Near Seal Jackets to be found anywhere, from $35.00 up.

MEN'S BATH ROBES—Our line of Bath Robes has never been as attractive as it is this season. We carry them from $2.75 to $22.50.

Terry (Turkish toweling) Bath Robes, a special bargain, generously made, girdle to match, light and dark colors, worth $4.00, at $2.75.

Men's domet flannelette Night Robes, generously made, bright colorings, 75c kind, at 50c.

WARM THINGS FOR BABY—Our Panta Legginettes for boys and girls are the best protection against cold and snow; they are made of heavy black jersey, combining leggins and trousers, buttoning around the waist.
Sizes 1 to 4 years, $1.50.
Sizes 5 to 10 years, $1.75.

Knit Leggins, machine made, 50c; hand made, $1.25.
Soft sole Shoes and Moccasins for infants, 50c.
Cashmere Hose to match, 25c and 35c.
Children's Dressing Sacques, in all-wool eiderdown, various colorings, sizes 2 to 16 years, $2.00 and $1.00.
Children's Bath Robes, sizes 2 to 16 years, handsomely trimmed and finished, $3.75 and $1.95.

WOMEN'S JACKETS—three lines—particularly applicable to present wear.

Jaunty $10.00 Jackets, in rough and smooth cloths, lined with silk serge satin, in black and colors, $7.50.

$15.00 up-to-date Jackets, black and colors, silk or satin lined, $10.00.

$16.50 Jackets, fine assortment of kerseys and cheviots, perfectly tailored and handsomely lined, $12.50.

WOMEN'S FLANNEL WAISTS—made of French flannel and domestic flannel, in plain, polka dots, and bow knot embroidering; stylish well-fitting waists at prices from $2.50 up to $5.00.

WOMEN'S STORM BOOTS—desirable to wear with pedestrienne skirts, big heavy double soles, with water-tight vamps, made in box calf, special price this week, $3.50.

Women's Alaskas, fleece-lined, ideal protection for stormy days, at $1.00 and $1.25.

Women's Rubbers, great variety of styles and makes, in all sizes, 50c and 60c.

BLANKETS AND COMFORTS—A great stock on our 4th floor at prices that cannot be repeated when present lots are exhausted—a saving of from 20% to 33% on prevailing retail cost. These among them:

WHITE WOOL BLANKETS, pure wool, double bed size (66x80), full weight and finish, per pair, $3.75.

White Wool Blankets, fine long fleece wool, special soft finish, blue or pink borders only, size 72x84—special value, per pair, $7.75.

DOWN COMFORTS, covered with sateen and silk, filled with genuine feather down and well quilted, at these prices:
Sateen covering, ranging from $3.75 down to $3.33.
Silk covering, $15.00, $14.00, $11.00.

COTTON FILLED COMFORTS, extra size (72x90), heavy winter weight, sateen covered, tufted, $2.75.

Cotton Filled Comfort, size 81x90, sateen covered, tufted, each, $4.00.

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.

111 TO 115 STATE STREET.

Petticoat Furore.

2,000 handsome garments, made especially for the holiday trade, go on sale today. It will be a petticoat opportunity that you cannot afford to overlook. Last month, when we relieved a leading silk manufacturer of his surplus stock for less than half the usual price, we turned a large quantity of silk over to our factory to be made up into Petticoats. It gave us an opportunity to arrange for an immense Petticoat sale just before the holidays. Today the first 2,000 go on sale at a price that will attract the entire Petticoat trade Stevensward. Divided into three special lots, at

$4.50, $5.00 and $8.50.

Made up in many styles in all the bright, solid colors and in fancy stripes. The silks from which they are made was selected especially for Petticoats and you may depend upon their durability.

300,000 Telephone Calls

16c PER DAY. is the daily average in Chicago. Some of them would come to you if you had a telephone.

1-3 of a Million "Hellos."

Inquire about our new measured service whereby you only pay for outgoing calls.

Chicago Telephone Co., Contract Department, 205 Washington St.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

A magnificent gathering of art wares, chinaware, cut glass, dinnerware and silverware suitable for holiday gift giving—a bargain carnival in this great Christmas bazaar that eclipses all other displays in America. Thousands of useful, handsome articles at prices that insure a positive saving. There are only about sixteen more shopping days before Christmas, and prudent buyers are selecting their Christmas gifts now so as to avoid the rush later on.

Chinaware, cut glass, lamps.

2.95 for Decorated lamp, with globe to match, Rookwood designs.

1.25 for decorated lamp, with globe to match, handsome gold-plated trimmings.

5.00 for hand-decorated porcelain clock—cobalt blue, green, red or lavendar decorations, warranted best movement.

4.50 for Swiss carved cuckoo clock, warranted movement.

1.65 for gold plated boudoir clock, warranted movement.

19c for decorated china bread and butter plates, clouded with coin gold.

50c for decorated china celery trays—clouded with coin gold.

95c for decorated Carlsbad china pudding sets, chop plates, fern dishes, comb and brush trays, etc.

3.95 for American cut glass fruit or salad bowls—rich cuttings.

25c each—cut glass salt and pepper shakers, sterling mounted.

20c each—heavy cut glass water tumblers—cut star bottom.

50c each—heavy cut glass puff box—with cover.

Silverware for holiday gifts.

1.95 for best plated silverware items—each article suitable for a Christmas gift—chocolate pot, tea pot, coffee pot, gold lined sugar, gold lined creamer, spoon holder, tray and scraper, serving tray, candlestick, fruit bowl—choice of burnished or engraved styles—superb values.

75c for sterling silver gold tined forks.

2.00 for best plated crumb tray and scraper, ebony handles, burnished.

2.95 for oval-shaped fern dishes, handsome openwork frame, porcelain lining.

39c for sterling silver tea spoons, fancy designs.

1.10 for sterling silver dessert spoons or forks, fancy designs.

59c for sterl'g silver sugar tongs.

75c for sterling silver bonbon spoons with gold bowls.

2.75 for nickel chafing dish on nickel stand—2-pint size.

2.50 for brass 5 o'clock tea kettle on wrought iron frame.

75c for stag handled carving knife and fork—best quality.

2.75 for 3-piece carving set—knife, fork and steel—stag handles, sterling ferrule—complete in silk-lined case.

Artwares, unusual bargains.

15.00 for sculptured Italian marble busts of Hebe, Amour, Psyche, Venus de Milo, and others.

8.50 for marble pedestals suitable for the above mentioned busts.

1.00 for choice of Mexican onyx, Castelina marble, white or green Italian marble pedestals suitable for small busts.

5.00 for hand-painted porcelain medallions complete with handsome gold Florentine frame.

1.00 for hand-painted ivory miniatures in gold frames.

5.00 for choice of the following articles: fancy bon bon dishes, Cloisonne, Royal Bonn, Teplitz, Bohemian glass, Carlsbad, Adderly and Sevres vases and figures—all worth $8 apiece and many of them as high as $10.

2.95 for $6 values—Royal Bonn, Tepiltz, Adderly and Sevres vases, Cloisonne vases, Bohemian glass vases & scores of other useful and ornamental articles.

98c for $3.00 plain white imported bisque statuettes.

95c for Cloisonne vases.

25c for imported lace figures.

50c for terra cotta busts 8 and 9 inches high—fancy subjects.

That great **Annual Oriental rug sale:** A saving of half.

Third week of that great annual Oriental rug sale—a noted yearly rug bargain event, when all the choicest gems from Asia, India, Persia, and Turkey are priced at about half the ordinary asking.

Those who have participated in this annual Oriental rug sale pronounce it by all odds the greatest bona fide rug reduction sale of the year.

Rugs in all sizes and colors to suit the most exacting tastes. Rugs purchased at this sale will be held for future delivery without additional cost.

Our entire Oriental rug stock reduced to prices that insure a saving of about half.

BUY NOW.

DESKS FOR GIFTS.

We are exclusive agents for the celebrated "Derby" and "Standard" Desks

REVELL & CO., Corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

IF YOU WANT THE LATEST

WAR NEWS

Read The Tribune.

Here are five good reasons why your painter should use Devoe mixed paint instead of lead and oil. 1, your money goes farther; 2, his time goes farther; 3, the paint wears longer; 4, you'll think well of him as a painter; 5, so will your neighbors.

BISHOP HATS. Never surpassed—seldom equaled. $3.00 and $4.00. A. BISHOP & CO., 156 State-st.

THE TRIBUNE PRINTS ALL THE NEWS.

EGYPT AND NILE.

The pressure on our NILE STEAMERS for the season is very great, and most of the accommodation for the sailings from CAIRO at the END OF JANUARY and EARLY FEBRUARY has been sold.

Full information regarding all sailings can be obtained, and all intending to make the voyage are earnestly requested to at once communicate with us.

Plans of all the steamers, and cabins reserved, at any of our offices. Connecting Steamship and Railroad tickets for EGYPT from any point.

THOS. COOK & SON, 234 South Clark Street, CHICAGO.

Sporting News...

If you want the latest and most reliable sporting news read The Tribune.